The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866.
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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

The Constitutional Amendment in Regard to the Basis of Representation.

Attempt to Force the Resolution Through the House without Debate.

It is Finally Laid Over for Consideration To-day.

Proposed Substitute for the "Iron Clad" Oath of Office.

Spirited Debate in the Senate on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

RECONSTRUCTION.

As foreshadowed in the TIMES' dispatches of last Friday, the Joint Committee on Reconstruction to-day made their first report simultrneously in both branches of Congress. In the House, Mr. STEVENS reported back the constitutional amendment in regard to the basis of representation referred to that committee a fortnight since, by Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, somewhat changed in phrase, but embracing precisely the same idea. Mr. BLAINE's amendment excepted from the basis of representation all those to whom political rights or privileges are denied or abridged by the constitution or laws of any State on account of race or color. The amendment, as reported by Mr. STEVENS, provides that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation. Upon the introduction of this resolution and the disclosure of Mr. STEVENS' determination, as he expressed it, to pass it before the sun goes down, quite a hubbub was stirred up on the opposition side, and some rumbling sounds of discontent were heard among the Republicans. Some of the Democrats objected to this changing the constitution in the twinkling of an eye, and others objected to action in this hurried manner, in a matter so important, without even printing the resolution to enable members to understand its intent and effect fully. In this objection a portion of the Republicans coincided, and Mr. SCHENCK, although in favor of something resembling the amendment proposed, wanted to weigh and consider, and a special hour fixed when the resolution should be discussed. It was agreed, finally, that the matter should at all events go over until to-morrow to give time for printing, and then it should be then determined whether the measure shall be discussed from day to day until disposed of, or the previous question be called. The latter course Mr. STEVENS gave notice he intended to pursue. In the meantime the resolution was discussed at length by two members of the committee, Mr. ROGERS against the proposed amendment, and Mr. CONKLING in support of it.

The time thus occupied gave the members of the House opportunity for reflection and comparison of views, and it became apparent that there was among the Republicans quite a diversity of opinions on the proposed amendment. This variance of views was not so apparent as to the end to be accomplished as perhaps in the mode of accomplishing it. Mr. SHELLABERGER expressed a fear he felt in regard to the effect of this amendment. This apprehension was that as the constitution now stands there was at least one important restraint upon the power of the States to disfranchise the people of the States. That restraint was that they could not so limit the franchise as that the States should cease to be republican or cease to be based upon the aggregate will of the people. He feared that these clauses which contemplated and provided for the disfranchisement by the States of entire races of men might, inferentially at least enlarge the powers of the States in the way of disfranchising the people and concentrating the powers of government in the hands of few. He was by no means certain his fear had any good foundation, and only desired to suggest that it might be discussed. It was evident from the temper of the House at the close of the session that greater latitude of discussion would be indulged than was intended by Mr. STEVENS, though it is not improbable that the previous question may be called to-morrow, and a vote taken on the passage of the resolution, upon the suggestion by Mr. STEVENS, namely: The necessity of submitting the amendment to the twenty-two or three State Legislatures now in session, that it may be considered by them before they adjourn for the winter.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

The time of the Senate to-day was occupied by a spirited debate on the Freedman's Bureau Bill. Senator COWAN, in reply to Senator WILSON, indulged in a little personality, when the latter took occasion to review the leading features of the war policy of the government, including the emancipation proclamation, and charged the Pennsylvanian with having opposed them all. This unearthing of past events was elicited by a statement made by Mr. COWAN, that he and his political friends during the rebellion had been obliged to lead the Abolitionists in the support of the soldiers and the war. No final action on the bill was reached.

THE NEW OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. FINCK introduced a bill nominally intended to supply the place of the "iron-clad" oath. In effect, the bill opens up the courts and offices to those who cannot swear they have not taken up arms against the government.

OFFICERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD, &C.

The bill introduced to-day by Mr. SPAULDING, authorizing the President to appoint the officers of his household, and fixing the salaries of those officers, will commend itself to the favor of all, and will doubtless pass without any alteration. As the law now stands, the President is entitled to a Secretary, Assistant-Secretary and a Steward. He has been compelled recently, in order to get through with the immense labor pressing daily upon the Executive Department, to employ additional clerks, but having no authority himself to pay for their services, he has had the clerks detailed from other departments, and paid as of those departments. Mr. SPAULDING's bill provides for a Secretary, at a salary of five thousand dollars. This sum is intended to command a thoroughly able and competent man, who will relieve the President of much of his present official labors. An Assistant Secretary, at a salary of three thousand dollars; a Steward, salary two thousand dollars, who shall give bond for the safe-keeping of household property, etc., and four clerks at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars each. There is abundant labor for all this force, and if there be any fault in the bill it is in its failure to give enough clerical help to the President.

PRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. NIBLACK's resolution offered in the House approving the President's course in refusing to accept a carriage and horses offered him by citizens of New-York, was a fit context to that which followed, condemning the practice of subordinates in the various government departments making presents to their superiors in office for the purpose of securing their positions or for promotion. The resolution commends itself to those especially here who are cognizant of the *modus operandi* of getting up these presentations of plate, tea sets, etc. In some instances, it is alleged, a per centage has been levied upon the poor female employes in some divisions of the departments for the purpose of getting up the fund necessary to contribute to the vanity of the intended recipient of the so-called testimonial. The offence of the thing is aggravated by the fact that in most instances the origin of the testimonial can be traced to the individual to whom it was presented, that those of his underlings who fail or refuse to pay tribute to his selfishness are marked for dismissal.

UNSWORN OFFICIALS.

Another dig at the government officials lies hidden under the surface of Mr. STEVENS' resolution of to-day, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further measures are necessary to enforce obedience to the law and the observance of the test oath. It is known that this is of a kin to the Sumner movement in the Senate, and refers to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, the instigators of this inquiry allege, has employed in some instances persons who could not take the test oath. There are few outside of the half dozen urging this resolution who do not admit that if the Secretary needs any defence for his course it is found abundantly in his report on the subject, recently made in obedience to a demand for the same from Congress.

GEN. GRANT AND HIS NEW HOUSE.

Gen. GRANT and family took actual possession of their new house on I-street to-day, which has been undergoing preparations for several weeks past. The furniture has been brought from the General's Philadelphia mansion. The house is the centre one of what was known as the Douglas-row, near New-Jersey-avenue, and was originally built for the occupancy of Senator RICE, of Minnesota, while the adjoining residences were occupied by DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

The country seems to be alive to the importance of the Paris Universal Exhibition, not as a mere show, but as a great school for the instruction of mankind. The State authorities are moving in the matter. The Governor of Missouri has appointed Hon. JAMES L. BUTLER Commissioner for the State, and it is presumed that all the States will adopt the same course. The joint resolution passed by Congress accepting the invitation on the part of the United States has been approved by the President, and formally communicated to the government of France. It is authoritatively stated that Prince NAPOLEON will resume the Presidency of the Imperial Commission, and everything will be done to make it the grand affair of the age. An additional extension of the time until the 1st of March next for filing applications has been arranged. Forms of application, with full instructions, and pamphlets containing information, can be obtained by addressing, postage prepaid, J. C. DERBY, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-street, *Tribune* Building, and No. 40 Park-row, TIMES Building, New-York.

REV. COL. MOODY.

Rev. Col. GRANVILLE MOODY, well known in the military as well as the theological world, preached two powerful sermons yesterday at the M. E. Church in this city, and raised $10,000 for the completion of the church. Among his auditors in the morning was President JOHNSON, who was a friend of Col. MOODY in the darkest days of the rebellion in Tennessee. When the contributions were being taken up yesterday, the President emptied his pocketbook into the basket, and urged them to take it. His contribution was about $100. At the conclusion of the morning services President JOHNSON was elected a life member of the society, and the fee of $1,000, and $300 beside, was immediately subscribed by the congregation.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The House Committe on Banks and Currency are holding frequent meetings for the purpose of considering the amendments to the National Currency Act proposed by Comptroller CLARK. To-day the proposition for an increase of one hundred millions of the bank capital was considered, but no conclusion was arrived at.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The Seventh Regiment Invitation Committee returned to New-York to-night, after having invited the President, the Cabinet Officers, Gen. GRANT, and other prominent citizens, to be present at their coming reception. Ten members of the regiment, who now occupy positions in the army, and are on duty here, have promised to be present, and it is possible that Secretary STANTON and Gen. GRANT will also accept invitations.

FREEDMEN'S CELEBRATION.

The freedmen of the District are preparing for a grand prospective celebration over the passage and signing of the Suffrage Bill, which will include a torchlight procession, and serenades of prominent citizens the District and government officers. A colored band from Baltimore will be in attendance.

RETURNING TO HIS POST.

Gen. TURNER, commander of the District of Richmond, passed through Washington to-day, to resume his post, after having spent a leave of absence in Delaware, attending the marriage of Gen. TARBOTT.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN.

Col. WHITTLESEY, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, arrived in Washington yesterday, having been ordered here by Gen. HOWARD on business connected with his department.

RESIGNED.

Major-Gen. LEW WALLACE has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. Brig.-Gen. H. W. PERKINS, late of Texas, has also resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

BREVETED.

Col. MCMAHON, of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, has been breveted Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LEVEE AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The President held a general levee to-day from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., seeing everybody who called and as fast as they called. Secretary STANTON, Senators SHERMAN, COWAN and DOOLITTLE occupied his early hours on official business.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention assembled here to-day. About one hundred delegates were present from New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New-Jersey, and District of Columbia. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following named gentlemen as officers of the convention:

For President, Major-Gen. John A. Logan; first Vice-President. Gen. A. C. Parry; second Vice-President, Gen. E. W. Hinks; Secretaries, Major J. E. Doughty and Capt. James Cross; Treasurer, Col. Charles Houghtaling; Sergeant at Arms, John M. Powers. The reports from the Committees were accepted and the committees discharged.

The following-named gentlemen were admitted to the convention as delegates at large:

Gen. Benjamin B. Ruggles, Charles H. Matison and Henry J. Rothley, from New-Jersey; Col. L. C. Honck, Col. John B. Brownlow, Col. Wm. B. Stakes and Lieut. D. D. Lewis, from Tennessee; Gen. Fisher, of Pennsylvania; Major Bomneill, Major Sheffield, Ged. Ketchum and Major Van Buren, from New-York; and Sergt. W. H. Bates, of Maine.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

George Harrington, of Georgia, to be Minister Resident of the United States at Rome, vice George G. Fogg, resigned; Judsen L. Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, vice Thomas H. Wilson, recalled; George H. Geaman, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Denmark, vice Bradford R. Wood, resigned; Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, to be Minister at Berlin, vice Norman B. Judd, resigned; John Hay, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Legation at Paris; H. E. Peck, of Ohio, to be Consul General to Hayti; Stephen D. Kennedy, of Maryland, for restoration to the navy as a surgeon; John C. Wright, of Indiana, to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin; Geo. P. Pomeroy, of New-York, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris, vice W. L. Dayton, Jr., resigned; Thomas Biddle, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner under the convention between the United States and the United States of Columbia; Robert M. Beale, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Ancona; C. F. Holdy, of Colorado Territory, to be Associate Judge of Colorado Territory; O. J. W. Brooks, to be United States District Judge of the District of North Carolina; James E. Wyche, of Mississippi, to be Associate-Justice of Washington Territory; C. C. Hewitt, of Washington Territory, to be Chief-Justice of Washington Territory; John Eiakie, of Georgia, to be Judge of the District of Georgia; D. H. Starbuck, of North Carolina, to be District-Attorney for the District of North Carolina; J. L. Williamson, of Tennessee, to be District-Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; Edwin F. Cook, of New-Jersey, to be Secretary of Legation at Chili; Clarence Eytinge, of New-York, to be Secretary of Legation at Lima, *vice* James M. Carr, declined; Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, to be Minister at Peru, *vice* Christopher Robinson, recalled; John Bigelow, of New-York, to be Minister to France; John A. Bates, Jr., to be Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Army.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....MONDAY, Jan. 22.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the joint committee to inquire into the condition of the lately rebellious States, having authority to report from time to time, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE —. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; provided that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

THE SOUTHERN STAY LAWS.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the Boston Board of Trade, setting forth that at the outbreak of the rebellion the Boston merchants had large claims on the rebel States, and that by the operation of the statutes of limitation in these States, proceedings for the collection of these claims are now outlawed; and they pray for the passage of a law exempting suitors from the operation of the Southern stay law for a period long enough to enable them to enforce their demands.

THE QUALIFICATION OF JURORS.

Mr. CLARK called up the bill in relation to the qualification of jurors and in relation to writs of error in certain cases, which provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That no person shall be disqualified to act upon any grand or petit jury by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter or cause to be submitted to such jury founded upon public rumor, statements in the public journals, or common notoriety, provided he be otherwise competent, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, upon his declaration, under oath, or otherwise, that he can, and will, notwithstanding such an opinion, act impartially and fairly upon the matters to be submitted to him.

SEC. 2. That any question of law arising upon the trial of any person in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, or in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for any offence, the punishment whereof may be death, may be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States by a writ of error, to be sued out within sixty days after the entry of the final judgment in such case in the courts below, and thereupon proceedings shall be stayed in said courts and the questions of law heard and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, and such order sent to the court below affirming or reversing the judgment as the determination of such questions of law may require.

Mr. SUMNER thought there were serious objections to the above. It was an *ex post facto* law. He thought it was contrary to the ruling of Chief-Justice MARSHALL in the case of AARON BURR.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem.) concurred in the opinion of Mr. SUMNER. He had no sympathy for JEFFERSON DAVIS, whose case the bill was intended to cover. He did not think, however, that any lover of the Union ought to have unkind feelings for the distinguished criminal, because to his conduct more than to anything else we were indebted for the failure of the Confederacy.

The bill was, on motion, postponed until Thursday.

THE SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution to refer all papers and documents on the subject of representation of the lately rebellious States to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. DOOLITTLE, to insert after the word "papers" the words "except credentials."

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that explanations had been made to him since the offering of this amendment that satisfied him it was not the intention of the resolution to include credentials. He therefore withdrew the amendment.

The resolution was then passed.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The question was upon the amendment of Mr. COWAN to limit the jurisdiction of the bureau to the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. CRESWELL hoped the amendment would not be adopted. It would exempt Maryland from the operations of the bill, and would therefore have a bad effect. He had been reliably informed that returned rebel soldiers were persecuting the freedmen in Maryland, and the intervention of the Freedmen's Bureau was necessary to prevent this.

Mr. WILSON said it would be remembered that from the time Mr. TRUMBULL, on the 22d of July, 1861, reported in favor of making free the slaves used by rebels for military purposes, up to the passage through the House of Representatives the other day, of the suffrage bill for the district, timid friends and determined opponents had predicted evil results to follow the action of the Union party on these subjects; and, although in every single case, their predictions have been falsified by the facts, and all coming time will prove that they were wrong and that the friends of this series of measures were right; that these measures weakened the enemies of the country and strengthened its friends; that these measures lifted the country up in the eyes of the christian and civilized world, and brought down upon it the blessings of Almighty God, they still continue to prophecy and to oppose the completion of the series of measures that is to establish universal liberty in our country. When the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was passed, Senators predicted that this District would be ruined, and that poverty was to prevail, and that anarchy was to be established. When the bayonet was put into the hands of the black soldiers to fight for the country, they told us in the first place that he would not fight, and in the second place that white men would not fight along with him; that he would strengthen the enemies of the country. The musket was put into the hands of 178,000 black soldiers, and, on many battle-fields they fought and bled with a heroism unsurpassed; and white soldiers of the republic fought and bled and died with them; and the enemy was driven, in the last hours, to offer liberty to their own slaves, if their slaves would fight for the Confederacy; and the slaves spurned such liberty and would not fight for it. When the Proclamation of Emancipation was issued we were told that the country would be ruined—that we would be overwhelmed by popular indignation. That act gave freedom to three and a half millions of people, made ABRAHAM LINCOLN's name the most honored of the century, strengthened the country, and broke the backbone of the rebellion. Certain newspapers had advocated the use of government patronage to influence the action of Congress. He would say to everybody who had that thought in his brain that the people of this country are not in any temper to be sold. They have decided that negroes shall not be bought and sold; and they are unanimous that the Senators and Representatives shall not sell them for government patronage. If there is anybody in the country who wishes to buy or sell he will find the American people will blast him with withering scorn and indignation; go to the men who have furnished 2,000,000 men to fight the battles of the country and nearly $3,000,000,000, and undertake to buy them with the little penny patronage of this Federal Government, and they will spurn your bribe whenever you offer it. Mr. COWAN contended for his amendment. Under the Constitution the Government was one of limited powers. The Freedmen's Bureau could only exist by virtue of the war powers of the government, and he was opposed to seeing the loyal States within the grasp of these war powers. Pennsylvania needed no such bureau within her borders. Speaking for a larger number of people than the Senator from Massachusetts represented, he could say that the people of Pennsylvania were opposed to such legislation. They were opposed to the whole batch of amendments to the constitution—seventy in number—now pending. He was in favor of State rights, not as proclaimed not long since by a certain set of men, but the legitimate, lawful rights of the States. He believed the States had rights as well as the Union. It was now proposed, after having freed the negro, to give him the right of suffrage. What would that do? Simply increase his chances for getting his head broken at the polls by a stronger race. What next? Let him hold office? Office was held for the sake of the social distinction it conferred; but it could confer no social distinction upon the negro. The friends of the negro ought to be willing to treat him just as he is treated in Ohio and in Pennsylvania. In conclusion Mr. COWAN said that if a Freedmen's Bureau must exist, its operations ought to be confined to the limits of the lately rebellious States.

Mr. GUTHRIE, (Dem.,) denied that the anti-slavery men of this country had destroyed slavery. Two days after the battle of Bull Run they crouched on their knees and declared that they made war only for the constitution. It was the folly and the madness of the Secessionists of the South that did it. He would ask JEFF. DAVIS, in his dying confession, to say who helped him to rally the people of the South around the standard of secession, and he knew he would say they were the members of the Anti-Slavery Societies.

Mr. GUTHRIE alluded to the remarks made by Mr. WILSON, and said the effect of the Constitutional Amendment was to sweep away all laws relating to slavery, and he did not believe there was any necessity for congressional action to enforce the first section of the amendment. He would remind the Senators on the other side, that in the last Presidential election, the candidate of the Democratic party got one million eight hundred thousand votes, notwithstanding all the influence brought to bear against his doing so, and he believed that he was destined soon to come into power.

The question was on the adoption of Mr. COWAN's amendment to restrict the operation of the Bureau to the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. HENDRICKS demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Riddle, Saulsbury and Stockton—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Snyder, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Willey, Wilson, Yates—33.

So the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the provision extending military jurisdiction and protection to the agents and employes of the bureau.

The amendment was disagreed to by yeas 8, nays 31.

An amendment was adopted restricting the military jurisdiction to the exercise of the offices pertaining to the bureau.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the second section, which authorizes the President to divide each district into sub-districts, and appoint an agent for each.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment authorizing an appeal from the decision of any assistant commissioner or commissioners of judgment to a Circuit Court of the United States, and that no agent, commissioner or assistant commissioner shall exercise any judicial power whatever.

This was disagreed to.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into Executive Session, and upon the opening of the doors, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, introduced a bill providing for the defence of the Northeastern frontier, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. JENCKES introduced a bill to regulate suffrage and elections in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill providing that in all elections in the District of Columbia, to entitle a citizen to vote he shall have resided in the said District one year next preceding the election at which this vote is offered. They were severally referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Mr. DEMING introduced a bill to prevent the passing of counterfeit United States money, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ADMIRALS.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to regulate the appointment of Admirals and the appointment of certain volunteer officers in the regular navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A NAVY-YARD BILL.

Mr. BROOMALL introduced a bill for the establishment of a navy-yard and naval depot on the Delaware River, in Pennsylvania, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PENSION TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. CULVER introduced a bill giving pensions to certain soldiers in the war with Great Britain in 1812, giving them $8 a month from the 1st of April, 1864, which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. CULVER also introduced a bill granting bounties to those who entered the service in 1861 and 1862 to put down the rebellion. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

OFFICERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mr. SPALDING introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint certain officers of his household, and to fix their salaries, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN OFFICERS, &C.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the officers and men of the army, who by confinement in rebel prisons or otherwise were prevented from being mustered into the army for some time after their appointment, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEW OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. FINCK, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to prescribe the oath of office to every person elected or appointed under the government, either in the civil or the military and naval departments, excepting the President.

They are to swear or affirm that they will support the Constitution of the United States and defend it against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that they will bear true and faithful allegiance to the same, and that they will well and faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon them, so help them God.

The second section repeats the act approved July 2, 1862, prescribing the oath of office.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

COLORADO.

Mr. BRADFORD, delegate from Colorado, introduced a bill providing for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE TAX ON CIGARS.

On motion of Mr. MILLER a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill graduating the tax on cigars, manufactured and sold within the United States, according to the quality thereof.

LOAN TO MEXICO.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety of the United States granting a loan on proper security to the Republic of Mexico, to enable her to prevent the establishment of a monarchical government on her soil.

Mr. STEVENS subsequently withdrew the resolution, in consequence of an opportunity not being afforded him to explain it.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution that the head of the so-called Confederate government, and other leaders of the rebellion, should be tried by a military commission or court-martial, &c.

The resolution having been imperfectly read by the Clerk, its reading was again demanded by many members.

Mr. CHANLER raised the question whether the gentleman (Mr. WILLIAMS) or the clerk would be entitled to vote, one of them being unable to read and the other to write. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPALDING suggested that the gentleman read it himself.

Mr. WILLIAMS accordingly proceeded to the Clerk's desk, and the Clerk with his aid read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the evidence before the nation of the starvation and butchery of its soldiers, as prisoners of war in the hands of the late so-called Confederate government, and other violations of the humane usages of nations in that behalf, with the presumed connivance of the executive head of that government and the Commander-in-Chief of its armies in the field, it has become the duty of the President of the United States to order the trial of these pretended functionaries; and all other officers of that government, civil or military, who are believed to have either authorized or been consenting thereto, before a military commission, for a violation of the laws of war, and in case of the conviction of any one of them to execute the sentences of such tribunals by inflicting such punishments as may be adjudged by them appropriate to the office.

Resolved, That under the special circumstances of the case, the arraignment of any of the leaders of the rebellion for the crime of treason before any of the judicial tribunals of the country, beside being of questionable propriety in itself, after so long a maintenance of the belligerent relation, would be attended with no valuable practical results from the constitutional necessity of a trial within the rebellious districts where the peers of the delinquent will be none other than the partners of his guilt.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

On motion of Mr. MYERS, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue law, as to levy a tax on tobacco in the leaf.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that in the event of the death or disability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Chief-Justice or oldest Associate Justice shall act as President until there shall be a new election, and also that when there shall be no election by the people the choice shall be made in Congress by the Senators and Representatives. This was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

UNSWORN OFFICIALS, &C.

Mr. STEVENS offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Several high officers have communicated the fact that they have appointed to office and allowed to act several rebels who could not and did not take the oath as required by law; therefore,

Resolved, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any legislative measure is necessary to enforce obedience to the law by all men, without regard to rank or color.

PAYMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS, &C.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of officers and privates of the Union army during the late rebellion of monthly pay, from the date of their discharge until notice was given of the acceptance of their resignation, or until relieved from duty.

THE TAX ON COMMON CIGARS.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of Ohio, it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on common cigars and common manufactured tobacco.

INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. GRIDER, (Dem.,) offered a series of resolutions asserting that the State Governments cannot be destroyed; that the Representatives from the South should be admitted by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that there should be general kindness and cordial forgiveness for the past consistently with the highest attributes of our noble nature and the glory, protection and safety of all; also, that it is illogical to hold States in the Union to vote for constitutional amendments and not give them representation in Congress; and that to tax the people while denying them representation in Congress is contrary to the first principles of our government and inconsistent with the constitution and the equal rights of all the people.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the House any correspondence in possession of the government in regard to a demonstration by both branches of the Congress of Colombia in honor of President JUAREZ, of Mexico, for persistently defending the independence of his country, and any other demonstration of any other country.

PRESENTATIONS TO OFFICIALS.

Mr. NIBLACK (Dem.) offered a resolution declaring that the conduct of His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, in declining to accept a carriage and horses since his accession to office, presented by some of his friends in the City of New-York, was, under the circumstances, abundantly prudent, commendable and patriotic, and affords a valuable example to others similarly situated, and meets the unqualified approbation of this House; also that the practice, so common in persons holding official positions under the government, of accepting presents given more or less for appointments or promotion, is of a demoralizing tendency and ought to be prohibited.

Mr. KASSON hoped the gentleman would not press the resolution to a vote.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked the gentleman from Indiana had used the words, "His Excellency." There was no such thing; the term was undemocratic and not recognized. The title was, "The President of the United States."

Mr. NIBLACK replied that he was not so *au fait* as the gentleman in such things.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was a matter of democratic taste.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the resolutions upon the table, but the question was decided in the negative by a vote of 19 yeas against 126 nays.

The morning hour having expired, no further action was taken on the resolutions.

Mr. SCHENCK proposed an amendment:

"And it is to be regretted that members of Congress cannot many of them take like approbation to themselves, by reason of not having refused free passes on the street railways and other railroads."

(Laughter.)

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. STEVENS, (of Pennsylvania,) from the Committee on Reconstruction, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the constitution: "Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, provided that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation."

Mr. STEVENS supposed that the members had been considering the question for six weeks. There were twenty-two States whose Legislatures were in session, some of which would adjourn in two or three weeks. It was therefore very desirable if the proposed amendment was passed at all, that it should be passed at once, so as to be acted upon by the Legislatures before their adjournment. It is proposed that if any class of persons were excluded, the States to that extent were not to be entitled to representation in Congress. It did not deny to States the right to regulate the elective franchise; but it did say, if you cut out naturalized persons or native born from any State in the Union from voting, that class of persons cannot form a part of the basis of representation.

Mr. CHANDLER (Dem.) asked whether the gentleman intended to pass the resolution now, or to move a postponement of its consideration to some future day.

Mr. STEVENS replied he intended, if the House was ready, to pass it before sundown. He was willing that two of the members of the committee, one on each side, should express their views on the subject now.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) inquired whether the whole policy of the government was thus to be changed in the twinkling of an eye.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not yield to discussion.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that he was against the resolution as a member from Pennsylvania. He did not know how it affected other States. He appealed to his colleague not to press a vote, but to let it lie over and have it printed, in order that its full scope may be understood.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said the same subject had been referred to the committee on the Judiciary. If he had caught the words of the resolution correctly, the resolution was the same identically as that agreed upon by the committee.

Mr. GRIDER asked that the resolution be printed, and its discussion postponed to some day this week.

Mr. ROGERS, (Dem.,) remarked that he had made a minority report, and that he was now ready to express his views on the subject.

Mr. SCHENCK said time ought to be afforded in order that members might see the resolution in print and weigh every word. They should not pass upon a measure of this importance when, as the gentleman from Iowa said they could only catch the words. He wanted something equivalent to be passed, but at the same time he wished a day stated, as early as to-morrow, when legislation could be commenced and continued until the subject was disposed of.

Mr. RANDALL (of Pennsylvania) fully understood the power his colleague (Mr. STEVENS) had to drive the measure through by a majority of the House. He had a word only to say. We simply desire to have time to look into the project. He asked his colleague whether he would consent to postpone the matter until Thursday, and make it a special order from day to day. He had never heard of the resolution before now, and to press it through the House to-day would certainly be precipitate action.

Mr. JOHN L. THOMAS made an explanation in effect that on the afternoon of the day the bill for extending suffrage in the District of Columbia was under discussion, he was in receipt of two communications which made it necessary for him to proceed to Annapolis. The train was to leave at 4:35, and he had to attend in that city to some business for his constituents equal in importance to the suffrage bill. He voted in the House to lay the bill on the table, and voted against the motion to refer the bill with instructions. He then turned his eye to the clock, which marked ten minutes of the starting time of the Annapolis train, when he left the hall. It was not with the intention of evading a vote on that bill. He thought he had placed himself fairly and squarely against negro suffrage, either qualified or universal. He now asked to record his vote against the bill.

The Speaker said the rule was that a gentleman could not vote unless he was in his seat.

Mr. ROGERS—A member of the Committee on Reconstruction said that there was no agreement, either expressed or implied, that the debate should be confined to any particular number of persons. He was sure on the Democratic theory that the resolution ought not to be passed without giving all gentlemen a full opportunity to debate it. This was the first time since the formation of the constitution that any proposition of this character, or of a similar kind, had ever been presented to the House of Representatives or to the people of the United States for their ratification. It was a proposition to change the organic law of the land with regard to one of the fundamental principles laid down by our fathers at the foundation of our government. It was a fundamental axiom that taxation and representation should always go together. If the gentlemen would examine the amendment they would see that it was in violation of the doctrine proclaimed by the fathers of the republic, when they resisted the despotism and tyranny of England. They resisted the mother country, because they attempted to tax the colonies without allowing them representation in the councils of the nation. It grappled the foundation and principles on which our republican government rested. After examining the effect of the amendment, he said its only object was to deprive States of representation unless they extended universal and unqualified suffrage to negroes in accordance with the dogma of the party in power; it was, he repeated, to induce unqualified suffrage without regard to the intelligence of the negro, and it was to put a penalty on the States which refused to be driven by the Federal power into that measure. What was more Democratic than that all States should be represented? The representations appeared to have the sole aim and object to damage the white race in the legislation of the Ethiopian African negro race of this continent. The object was to remedy the evil which Republican members supposed to exist in the constitution, namely, the right to control the elective franchise or to require such restrictions as their judgment may dictate, and therefore it was the duty of Congress to take the same sovereign power into their own hands, and say if you refuse to allow this race or color to vote you shall have no representation for that race or color. In the course of his remarks he said the right of revolution was an inherent power, and whenever the people believed they were oppressed by despotism and tyranny they had, by the laws of God and nations, the high right to resist even unto revolution. Had it not been for the Revolution the flag of liberty never would have been planted here. He did not stand here to uphold the principles of secessionism. He stood by ANDREW JOHNSON, and would open the doors of the Legislature to our erring brethren. He would say to South Carolina, let us band ourselves as a band of brothers, and march to the halls of the Montezumas, and drive the imperial usurper from his throne. He mentioned another objection to the amendment. It should not, if adopted at all, be ratified without consulting the people, or submitting it to a convention of the States. The intention of the committee of fifteen was, it seemed, to drive them by legislation out of the Union; in other words, to do what secessionism failed to consummate.

Mr. CONKLING said the principle of the pending amendment is that political representation does not belong to those who have no political existence. The slaves of the South were not members of that political society which framed the Constitution of the United States, being without acknowledged political rights, and in our system the anomaly, the nondescript. As it could not be maintained by the slaveholding States that slaves were persons to be represented nor by the free States that slaves were persons to be taxed, it was agreed as one of the compromises of the constitution that the free people of all the States should be counted alike, and should all have their fair share of power as thus ascertained, and that then the free people of the slaveholding States should have as much more power besides as would be measured by counting every slave as three-fifths of a person; direct taxes to follow the same rate. This covenant was operative so long as there was anything for it to operate upon; but that provision has become impotent, and we have nothing to rely upon in its place but the residue of the second section of the first article, which, owing to the rupture of the technical tie of slavery, would, as it stands, work out results now, which the constitution was made, were condemned by the judgment of all. Four millions of people, once slaves, have become free persons, but have no political status, being emancipated but not yet enfranchised; what is, to become of the power they represented. Where is it to go, if it be true, as we are told, that the blacks are unfit to wield even a fraction of power, there is no end of the controversy, for there is no place logically for this power to go, save to the blacks. If they are unfit to have it, it should not exist. Our fathers never dreamed of there being four million persons in the country unfit for political existence. They trusted to gradual and voluntary emancipation to go hand in hand with education and enfranchisement. The three-fifths clause give slaveholding States, over and above their just representation, eighteen Representatives; beside, the new census of 1860 will enable them to claim twenty-eight beside their first proportion to be cast for those held not fit to be jurors, nor witnesses, nor plaintiffs in suits, nor voters. Shall one hundred and twenty-seven thousand white people in New-York cast but one vote in this House and in the Electoral College, while the same number of white people in the South have two votes? Shall the death of slavery add two-fifths to the entire power which slavery had when slavery was living? Shall one white man have as much share in the government as two other white men, merely because he lives where blacks outnumber whites two to one? This is a privilege, clan, aristocracy in its most hateful form. It is not democracy, or republicanism, or free government at all. Three modes have been proposed to level this favoritism. First, to make the basis of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College of sufficiently qualified voters alone. Second, to deprive the States of the power to unqualify or discriminate politically or on account of race or color. Third, to leave every State perfectly free to decide for itself, not only who shall vote, but who shall belong to its political community in any way; and thus to say who shall enter into its basis of representation and who shall be shut out. The last proposition has met the approval of the committee; the others have not. If voters alone should be made the foundation of representation the actual ratio would vary infinitely. One State might let women and minors vote; another might require only ten days' residence if a voter were otherwise qualified; another might extend suffrage to aliens; another would lead to a strife of unbridled suffrage. If suffrage were confided to male voters of twenty-one years of age and upward, great inequalities would arise. California may let her Chinese and half-breeds vote, Oregon her Indians, and any State its aliens. But with uniform State legislation this plan would create injustice toward the States in which women outnumber men, and from which young men go out to more boundless fields. But New-England would not lose a single Representative either by making white men or all men over twenty-one the basis of apportionment. Other inequalities would exist which Mr. CONKLING mentioned in detail. The second proposition touched upon the principle of rightful sovereignty, and denies to the people of the several States the right to regulate their own affairs in their own way. It meddles with a right reserved to the States when the constitution was adopted, and to which they will long cling before they surrender it. Besides, most of the Northern States do not permit negroes to vote, and it would be futile to ask three-fourths of the States to do for themselves and all others, by ratifying such an amendment, the very thing which most of them refused to do in their own cases. The third proposition avoids, as far as the case admits of, all the objections of the other two. It contains but one condition, and that rests upon a principle already embodied in the constitution, as old as free government, viz.: That representation does not belong to those who have not political existence, but only to those who have. Every State will be left free to extend or withdraw the franchise as it pleases, impartially or to all, and this without losing anything in representation. In any State, so long as a race can be found which is so low, so bad, so ignorant, or so stupid that it is deemed necessary to exclude men from the right to vote merely because they belong to that race, in such case the race shall likewise be excluded from the sum of federal power to which that State is entitled. The proposition thus provides for representation coextensive with taxation. It brings into the basis both sexes and all ages, and so it counteracts and awards, as far as possible, the casual geographical inequalities of population; it puts every State on an equal footing in the requirements prescribed, and leaves every State unfettered to enumerate all its people for representation just as it pleases. If suffrage is confined as it is now, taking the census of 1860 as the foundation of the calculation, and the number of Representatives as it then stood, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-Jersey and Maine would gain one Representative each, and New-York would gain three; Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee would each lose one; Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia would each lose two, while Mississippi would lose three. In answer to the argument that "citizens of the United States," and not "persons," should be the basis of representation and apportionment, it may be said that the present constitution is and always was opposed to this suggestion; that it would narrow the basis of taxation and cause considerable inequalities, and that many of the large States which are to pass upon the amendment now hold the representation in part by reason of their aliens.

The joint resolution was ordered to be printed, and, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, was made the special order for to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

THE FREEDMEN.

Their Conduct in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

Col. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in North Carolina, reports that so generally have the freedmen sought employment and obtained it that the demand for laborers cannot be easily supplied. He says the expectation that the lands would be granted by the government to the freedmen—a hope first kindled by rebel politicians in their efforts to fire the Southern heart—and afterward increased by the Confiscation Act, has now passed away. All the officers of the bureau discountenanced such hopes by public addresses and circulars widely scattered, but so fixed had they become before the war was closed that it was not easy to eradicate them. When, however, Christmas actually passed and the year ended without any gifts of the kind, it was admitted that we had told them the truth, and they had been deceived by the talk of their former masters. So also on the other hand have the idle and conscience-stricken-begotten fears of insurrection passed away. All admit that a more quiet and orderly Christmas has never been enjoyed in this region.

The history of the world may be challenged for another instance of such good conduct, under similar circumstances, as the freedmen have thus far maintained.

The Annual Dinner of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 22.

The annual dinner of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers took place this evening at the Assembly Rooms. Among the invited guests were Gen. MEADE, Admiral FARRAGUT, Commanders STRIBLING and HOFF and Mayor MCMICHAEL, all of whom made addresses. The party numbered over 200 persons, and separated at a late hour.

The North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Jan. 22.

A proposition was made in the Senate to-day to build a penitentiary.

Mr. W. S. HENRAHAN, a member of the Legislature, who was in his seat Saturday in the House, died suddenly last night.

Arrival from Havana.

The steamer *Liberty*, Capt. J. W. WILSON, left Havana on the 17th inst. at 3 P. M. and arrived at this port at noon yesterday, having experienced very heavy head winds and sea north of Hatteras.

On leaving Havana saw an American steam frigate entering the harbor.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 22.

Capt. WM. SHANKLAND, an old and highly esteemed shipmaster, died this morning. The flags in the harbor are at half-mast.

Fire.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 22.

The First Baptist Church in Cambridgeport, Rev. S. R. MASON, Pastor, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $20,000, one-half of which is insured.

The Kangaroo at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Jan. 22.

The *Kangaroo* has 198 passengers. She will sail at midnight for New-York. She reports she had heavy weather on the passage.

Fire at Tonawanda.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 22.

A fire yesterday in Tonawanda destroyed the distillery of J. FARTHING & Co. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insured for $30,000.

San Francisco Mining Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The mining shares market is quiet. Yellow Jacket, $475 50; Crollar Potosi, $232; Imperial, $110; Savage, $630. Legal tenders, 70½.

The Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 22.

Mr. RIDLEY, of Troup, introduced in the Legislature to-day a series of resolutions recommending to President JOHNSON a general amnesty and pardon.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Bark Diadem, of Liverpool, at Sea—Dreadful Suffering and Loss of Life.

The bark *Diadem*, of Liverpool, Capt. HANNEM, cleared at this port on the 4th inst., for Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 144,888 gallons refined petroleum, 100 bbls. spirits turpentine and 10,000 staves, and on the 9th, during a gale from N. to N. E., which lasted eighteen hours, she capsized, and the captain's wife and two boys, named HENRY WHEELER and WM. PHILLIPS, of Liverpool, were washed overboard and lost. After cutting away the topmasts she righted full of water.

On the second day, after the Captain and one seaman died of exhaustion and exposure, and subsequently a cook and two seamen also died. On the evening of the 12th the remaining portion of the crew were taken off the wreck by the bark *M. & E. Robbins*, of Yarmouth, N. S., and brought to this port. The *Diadem* was 543 tons burden, and was owned by CASSIDY, NIXON & Co., of Liverpool.

The British Brig Royal Standard Disabled at Sea.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Monday, Jan. 22.

Arrived, brig *Formosa*, (Br.,) from Jamaica for Boston. She reports, Jan. 11 fell in with British brig *Royal Standard*, from Philadelphia for Gibraltar, dismantled and full of water; took off all hands, including the captain's wife, and brought them to Gloucester. The crew were somewhat frostbitten.

The Steamer Louisa Moore Partially Disabled.

The ship *Granite State*, of Portsmouth, N. H., JACOBS, Callao Oct. 23, with guano to BARRILL BROS., arrived here yesterday.

She brings the following report:

Jan. 12, in lat. 28 30, long. 69 03, at daylight, fell in with steamer *Louisa Moore*, from New-York for Morehead City, N. C., who reported left New-York on the 5th, and on the 7th, when off Hatteras, was struck with a terrific gale from N. N. W. to N. W., with hail and snow, the sea making a breach clear over the vessel, and, rendering the engines useless, was obliged to keep the ship before the gale, having no ballast, and expecting the ship would roll over, was obliged to fill everything with water for ballast, and put all moveables below. She was out of coal, supplied her with spare spars, sails, provisions and empty water casks for ballast. She intended to proceed to St. Thomas under sail; took from her Mr. MATTHEW SMITH, a passenger.

Same time saw schooner *Ozelee*, from Para for New-York—since arrived.

FROM OREGON.

Terrible Snow-storm—Great Suffering among the People.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Thursday, Jan. 18, }
via SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20. }

Decidedly the heaviest snow-storm that has occurred in this part of Oregon for many years, has prevailed for two days past. It snowed all day Tuesday and rained most of the time yesterday. During the night the storm coninued and it has been snowing uninterruptedly to-day.

During the cold snap of a few weeks since there were storms particularly severe east of the Blue Mountains. Quite a number of people were badly frost-bitten. The snow is deeper along the river than was ever known before. In Reindeer River Valley the snow is 36 inches deep, at La Grand 20 inches, and on the mountains there are from four to six feet of snow.

The route to Placerville is closed. The snow in Boise Valley averaged 20 inches in depth, and Snake Creek was frozen over so as to allow teams to cross. The thermometer at Idaho City has been as low as 22 degrees below zero.

News from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 22.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 5th inst. says that an engineer and pontoon train were embarking thence for the Rio Grande.

Only 377 names were registered in Galveston as voters. The San Antonio *Express* states that 1,728 voters were registered in Bexar County.

Eleven marauders had been captured and given over to the civil authorities at San Antonio.

The bark *B. Sewall*, from Bath, Me., for Galveston, with a cargo of hay and potatoes, was wrecked below Galveston, Dec. 26. The captain and crew were saved.

Tennessee Legislature—Coming Horse Race.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 22.

In the Senate, to-day, the Free-school Bill was defeated by 9 to 8. The bill is virtually dead.

Cotton is dull and receipts light; prices 41c. to 43c. for Middlings.

The Nashville Blood Horse Association offers a stake to be run during the Spring meeting of sweepstakes for all ages, three mile heats, $1,000 entrance, $500 forfeit, $2,000 to be added by the proprietor; conditions that two of the three turf champions, *Norfolk*, *Asteroid* and *Kentucky*, before running elsewhere, enter and run in this stake. The race is open to all other horses in case two of the three named horses run; entries to be made before April 1, the race to be run on Wednesday of the week of the Spring meeting.

Ice-Boat Race on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Jan. 22.

Another ice-boat race came off here to-day. The distance sailed was sixteen miles and return, the boats going to Newburgh. The *Una* arrived at Newburgh ahead on the down trip and came in ahead on her return. The run from Newburgh to New-Hamburgh, a distance of eight miles, was made in the unprecedented time of seven minutes. Four boats were entered—the *Una*, *Minnehaha*, *Icicle* and *Snowflake*.

The Ice-boat Club of the city issued a challenge to-day to any boat on the Hudson for a race of ten or twenty miles and return, for the sum of $400 or $1,000. The entire fleet belonging to this city will leave here to-morrow on a grand scrub race to Albany. It is thought that the running time on the return will be one hour and forty minutes.

Fire at Rochester—Ice Bridge over Niagara River.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 22.

A fire occurred this morning in the Rectifying House of S. M. SPENCER, in this city, caused by the bursting of a still, containing sixty-five barrels of highwines. The building was saved by the exertions of the firemen. Loss about $12,000, which is covered by insurance.

An ice-bridge had formed above Niagara Falls on Sunday morning, extending three miles down the rapids. It is the largest one for many years. People are crossing from both sides to-day.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 19.

The steamer *Colorado* has sailed for Panama with $995,260 in treasure, of which $934,074 goes to New-York.

The overland mail, with New-York dates to the 23d, arrived last night.

The ship *Dreadnought*, Capt. CUSHING, has arrived from New-York.

The mining market is dull and declining. Savage, $635; Gould and Curry, $825; Imperial, 158; Chaliar Potosi, $224; Yellow Jacket, $370; legal tenders, 75c.

Summary Remedies at Titusville.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 22.

A dispatch from Titusville, dated to-day, says there were two large fires there last night. Three men were arrested charged with being incendiaries, and are being tried by vigilance committees. If found guilty they will be hung at once. Particulars have not been received.

THE $9,000 JEWELRY ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon CHARLES and LEWIS LINDAUER, recently arrested in New-York on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of $9,000 worth of jewelry from the safe of BALDWIN & Co., at Newark, on the night of the 9th of December, were taken before Justice SANDFORD for examination. CHARLES LINDAUER being sworn, a general denial of any connection with the robbery. He stated that he was not at the establishment of Messrs. BALDWIN & Co. on the morning eight days previous to the robbery, when, it is alleged, that he visited the place with his cousin, LEWIS, and inquired in relation to a diamond; and further, that on the night of the robbery he was in various places in Broadway, above Grand-street, New-York. The examination was not concluded at 6 P. M. There were quite a number of witnesses present from New-York, by whom the defendants proposed to prove an alibi.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of Superintendent Randall.

The Cost of Public Education in this City.

Aggregate Pupils on the Rolls, 216,955.

THE AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 91,502.

The Grammar, the Primary, the Evening, and the Colored Schools.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS OFFERED.

Advantages of the Public School System—Interesting Statistics.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.

To the Honorable the Board of Education:

In the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by law and the rules and regulations of the board, I avail myself of the occasion to mingle my congratulations with those of our fellow-citizens on the successful termination of the desolating war which during the past four years has swept over our nation, and on the happy restoration of tranquillity and peace throughout the land. Although at no period of the civil strife, now so happily ended, have the interests of our public schools suffered any appreciable injury, so far as their organization, support, and systematic operations, were concerned; the shock of contending hosts, the gathering of mighty armies, the incessant excitement of the public mind, and the deep and pervading interest in the progress and results of the great conflict, were no less powerfully felt in these institutions than in every other department of society. The closing scenes of this terrible warfare—the magnificent victory achieved by the nation over those who had defied its power and authority—the tragical death of the Chief Magistrate, the universal grief and sympathy which pervaded the land, and the rapid succession of great events treading close upon each other and culminating in the complete vindication of the sovereignty of the nation—these memorable incidents, passing around and before the pupils and teachers, like a grand historical panorama, could scarcely fail of impressing themselves permanently upon their minds and hearts.

Looking back upon the events of the last five years, and forward to the complete adjustment of the great principles involved in the result, and to the consequences which may naturally be expected to flow from the settlement of the various disturbing questions agitated during the past half century, how forcibly should we be impressed with the importance and indispensable necessity of a thorough mental and moral culture of the youth of our land! Not only of those now in our private and public schools of every description, who, in a few short years, are, by their votes, to determine the direction, and, by their abilities and influence, the administration of public affairs—who are to dispense justice as jurymen and magistrates, guide its determinations as witnesses, and execute its behests as officers—and to fill the various responsible posts required in the complicated machinery of government, but those who, excluded by their sex from these duties and responsibilities, are, nevertheless, destined to exert a powerful influence upon their direction and success. And not alone these; but of the thousands and tens of thousands who, now exposed, in our midst, without mental or moral culture, to all the temptations to vice and crime, and to all the perils of poverty and suffering, will, in the absence of such timely culture, assuredly, within no long period, effectually paralyze the exertions of the wise and good and fatally blast the fairest prospects of society and government. This is the great work confided to our charge; and to the utmost extent of the means and influences placed at our disposal, or in any way attainable by our exertions, are we solemnly responsible for its faithful performance.

But this is not all. The sole object of all government is to enable every individual under its protection quietly and peacefully to pursue whatever avocation he may select, in the full and undisturbed enjoyment of personal security and equal rights with every other member of society. Thus protected by the strong arm of the law, it is incumbent upon him, while securing and promoting his own individual interest, to aid, to the extent of his power, in the development and expansion of the resources, mental, moral and material, of the community to which he belongs. And to enable him to do this, in the most efficient manner, he must be thoroughly instructed in all the branches of science which pertain to the material interests and the moral well-being of society and government. The more completely he has mastered the fundamental principles and practical application of these various sciences—mathematical, mechanical, chemical, mineral, agricultural, commercial, political and literary—the greater will be his power to contribute to the advancement of the common welfare and the augmentation of the common stock of science. The greater the diffusion of scientific and practical knowledge, accompanied with moral worth, the more extended and more general will be the elevation and improvement, the prosperity and happiness of all classes. The greater the command obtained, through the resources of science and the skill of art, over the innumerable powerful but hidden agencies of nature, the more of leisure will be secured from the drudgery of labor, for the enjoyment of all, and for the further increase of knowledge, power and wealth among all.

These are the duties and obligations specially incumbent upon the administrators of our public school system; and upon the efficiency and fidelity of their discharge will depend the highest interests of our future civilization.

The common school system of the City of New-York is unrivaled in its extent, in its operations, and in its means. It proffers free instruction from the elementary principles of knowledge through the highest branches of a collegiate course to every child residing in the city between the ages of four and twenty-one, who can obtain admission into its two hundred spacious schools. It furnishes books, stationery and apparatus of every description without charge to parent or pupil. It expends nearly two and a half millions of dollars annually in the support of the various schools under its charge, in the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings, and in the supervision and management of the details of the system. It has in its employ over 2,500 teachers, to whom is annually paid an aggregate sum of about $1,300,000, and in its schools during the year more than 200,000 children, with an average daily attendance of about half that number. It has since its first organization invested in the purchase of sites and the erection of school buildings, upward of $2,300,000; and it keeps in operation during four months of each year forty-eight evening schools for the instruction of those whose avocations prevent their attendance in the day schools. It is annually adding to its accommodations for instruction, to the extent of the means placed at its disposal. Its course of instruction is thorough, and, as far as possible, practicable. It recognizes no distinctions of wealth, station or religion; but dispenses its advantages equally to all, of every class. Its discipline is mild and parental, but firm and impartial; and the scholarship of its pupils, equal, in all respects, in the various branches included within its course, to that of any public or private institution in the land. If, by any possibility, it could be extended so as to embrace within its jurisdiction every private and corporate school within the city, every scholastic advantage now attainable in these institutions, would be amply secured, at no other expense than the increased percentage of taxation rendered necessary by the increased expenditure upon all the taxable property of the city. As it is, that portion of our citizens who educate their children in private and corporate schools not within the jurisdiction of the board, are contributing their share of the expenses of the public schools, and paying an extra sum in addition for private tuition, of no higher quality, to say the least, than might be obtained in the former.

While, however, parents and guardians should be left entirely free to place their children and wards under such tuition as they may respectively prefer, it seems the imperative duty of the community, in its corporate capacity, in the interests of its own safety, and for the security of its own immunity from danger, to provide for and insist upon the instruction and education of all those who, from whatever circumstances of poverty, destitution, ignorance, or vice, are wholly or chiefly debarred from receiving any instruction whatever. From these neglected children, roaming our streets from morning to midnight, without apparent occupation or any visible means of support, are mustered, in due time, the hardened ranks of the "dangerous classes" at all times hovering around the highways and byways of the metropolis—adepts in every species of villainy and crime—and requiring an annual expenditure for the protection of the community against their aggressions, and for their arrest, trial, conviction and punishment, of more than ten times the amount which it would cost in affording them all the requisite facilities for a good education, and compelling them to avail themselves of those facilities. In the one case, moreover, the expenditure, when made, is wholly unproductive—just so much capital wholly withdrawn from the pockets of the tax-payers—inasmuch as while they are protected temporarily from the lawless incursions of the detected criminals, they are still equally and at all times exposed to the ravages of countless others thronging forward to fill the broken ranks. In the other, the expenditure is continually reproductive—coming back to the community in the shape of orderly, intelligent, industrious, productive workers—adding to its wealth, and cutting off the supply from the ranks of its invaders.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The aggregate number of pupils who have been taught during the year ending on the 30th of September last in the several schools under the charge of the board, including the grammar, primary, colored, evening, normal and corporate Schools and Free Academy, was 216,955, being an increase of 12,474 over the number reported during the preceding year.

The actual average daily attendance during the period the schools were respectively kept open was 91,002, exclusive of that of the Free Academy estimated at 500, showing an increase of 5,235 over the corresponding attendance of the preceding year.

The whole number taught during the year reported, in the several grammar and primary including the colored schools, was 178,102, being an increase of 4385 over the preceding year. The average attendance during the same period was 74,106, or 2,697 over the preceding year.

The number under instruction during the year reported in the several corporate schools, participating in the distribution of the funds of the board, was 13,440, with an average attendance of 5,183; showing an increase over the preceding year of 1,597 pupils and 709 in average attendance.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are, exclusive of the colored schools, forty-nine grammar schools for boys and forty-seven for girls—the former having had under instruction during the year reported an aggregate number of 28,929, with an average daily attendance of 13,718; and the latter an aggregate number of 26,047, with an average attendance of 11,979, making in both 54,984 pupils during the year, with an average attendance of 25,697. The increase in the whole number taught in these departments during the year was 2,215, and in the average attendance 1,022.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS AND SCHOOLS.

In the several primary departments of the grammar schools above enumerated there have been under instruction during the year reported 82,903 pupils, and in the several primary schools unconnected with the grammar schools, 38,141, making an aggregate of 121,044, and showing an increase of 5,215 over the preceding year. The average attendance in both classes of these schools was 47,617, or an increase of 1,685.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The whole number of pupils attending these schools during the year reported was 2,074, being 161 less than the attendance the preceding year. The average attendance was 792, or an increase of twenty-three over last year. The scholarship of this class of schools has very considerably deteriorated during the past year; forty per cent. only of the whole number of classes having passed a satisfactory examination. There are six schools now in operation in different sections of the city, the largest of which (No. 2 in Laurens-street), has an average attendance of 127 in the Grammar and 124 in the Primary Department; No. 1 of 175 in all, No. 4 of 13, No. 6 of 116, No. 7 of 131, and Primary Nos. 2 and 3 of 41 pupils. No. 5, in the Fifth Ward, with an average attendance of 65 during the past year, has already been discontinued, and a still further consolidation, with a judicious selection and assignment of teachers, would, in my judgment, prove beneficial. The Normal School for colored teachers, under the charge of Mr. REASON, is exerting a good influence in this direction.

The following abstract will present a summary of the average attendance and whole number taught during the year, reported in the several schools under the charge of the board:

Schools.	Average Attendance.	Whole No. Taught.
Boys' Grammar Schools	13,718	28,937
Girls' Grammar Schools	11,979	26,047
Primary Departments	32,423	82,903
Primary Schools	15,194	38,141
Colored Schools	792	2,074
Male Evening Schools	7,079	17,007
Female Evening Schools	4,408	7,049
Free Academy (estimated)	500	788
Normal Schools	226	569
Corporate Schools	5,183	13,440
Total	91,502	216,955

EVENING SCHOOLS.

There were forty-eight evening-schools in operation during a period of eighteen weeks, from the first Monday in October, 1864, terminating early in February last; of which twenty-four were for the instruction of males, twenty-two for females, and two for colored pupils of both sexes. The whole number of male pupils in attendance during the term was 17,007, with an average attendance of 7,079; and the aggregate number of female pupils was 7,049, with an average attendance of 4,408; making a total of 24,056 on register, and an average attendance of 11,487.

It will be apparent, from this statement, that, even if an average number of seven thousand male pupils require twenty-four schools for their accommodation and instruction, an average attendance of forty-four hundred female pupils cannot require twenty-two. For the purpose, however, of ascertaining the number of schools of this class actually required for those who really avail themselves of their advantages for any period beyond the first two or three weeks, it is only necessary to refer to the semi-monthly reports officially made to this department, from which it will be seen that of the 14,486 pupils on register in the male departments of the evening schools for the term ending in February, 1864, 4,836 had attended less than one month, and that about one-fifth of the female pupils were in the same category. Deducting therefore from the register number of pupils, some six thousand who are only occasionally present at lectures, exhibitions, &c., many of whom pass from one school to another for purposes of amusement or mischief, and who ought not for any practical purposes of the schools to be regarded as pupils, it is very evident that a much less number of schools, properly distributed, would amply suffice for the instruction of the remainder.

I therefore respectfully renew the recommendation heretofore made by me in a special communication to the board in September last, that prior to the admission of any pupil to these schools, satisfactory assurances should be required, either from parents, guardians, employers, or, in the case of adults, from the pupils themselves, that it is their intention, in good faith, to avail themselves of the instruction afforded for as long a period as their circumstances and employments will permit, and to submit in all things to the rules, regulations and discipline of the schools. The by-law of the board prohibiting the admission either of pupils who are in actual attendance on the day schools, or whose avocations do not preclude such attendance, should be rigidly enforced.

The employment of female teachers in the male evening schools should, in my judgment, as a general rule, be strongly discountenanced by those officers to whom is intrusted the power of selection and assignment, as well as by the Board of Education, who are required to confirm the nominations presented. This class of teachers, however well qualified for the instruction and discipline of classes in the primary and female departments, or even of the lower classes of the male departments of the grammar schools, or not, with few exceptions, adapted to the peculiar work required in the male evening schools; and are, not infrequently, exposed to indignities and coarse vulgarities highly repulsive to every delicate mind, and to which they should never be subjected, while a competent supply of male teachers, of sufficient ability, promptly to repress all such manifestations, can at all times, by the offer of proper inducements, be obtained.

Additional observation and experience have only strengthened the conviction heretofore repeatedly expressed, that a single term of the evening schools, terminating at the holidays, with a sufficient supply of well-qualified teachers, specially adapted to the required work of instruction, and so arranged that none but those who are desirous of availing themselves in good faith of the advantages which they afford should be admitted, would accomplish the greatest practical amount of good in this department of our system. If, to the requisite number of schools judiciously distributed, for the ordinary objects of evening school instruction, could be superadded one or two schools of a higher grade, favorably located, into which the more advanced pupils could be promoted, and where a course of instruction similar to that now in operation at the Cooper Institute could be furnished, embracing the higher mathematics, engineering and surveying, the mechanical laws and their practical application, book-keeping, &c.—to be continued for an additional term of six or eight weeks—a very powerful incentive would be afforded to a large portion of our laboring population, who at present find no sufficient inducements to enter or to remain in the schools as now organized.

I can conceive of no agency within the compass of our educational system capable of securing more valuable results to a class of our fellow-citizens precluded by their occupations from daily instruction, than these evening-schools, properly organized and judiciously conducted. In view of the heavy expenditures which are annually incurred for their support by the Board of Education, these results ought, certainly, to be obtained to a much greater extent than has heretofore been the case. Having pointed out such of the features of the existing system as seems to me susceptible of improvement, and indicated some of its most prominent deficiencies, I respectfully invoke such action by the board as in their judgment may most effectually contribute to the best interests of this important portion of our system of public instruction.

Those portions of the accompanying reports of Assistant Superintendents KIDDLE, JONES and CALKINS, which relate to this subject, and which are the result of their visitations and examinations of these schools, under my instructions, are respectfully commended to the consideration of the board, in this connection.

EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examinations of the several grammar and primary schools for the year ending on the 31st of July last were commenced on the 1st day of November, and concluded about the middle of July, embracing a period of eight and a half months—the Superintendent and three assistants having been constantly engaged in the work each school-day, with the exception of one in each week, devoted to the examination of teachers by Assistant Superintendent KIDDLE and myself. Ninety-six grammar schools with 775 classes comprising an aggregate of 22,000 pupils, and ninety primary departments and primary schools, with about 900 classes and 40,000 pupils, were embraced in this course of examination, making an aggregate of 186 schools, with 1,655 classes and 62,000 pupils, exclusive of the ten corporate schools which were subsequently visited and examined.

In the forty-eight grammar schools for boys (exclusive of colored schools), of 375 classes, comprising 11,174 pupils, 130 classes, or nearly thirty-five per cent., passed an excellent, 111 a good, 83 a fair, and 51 a poor examination.

In the forty-five grammar schools for girls, of 366 classes, comprising 10,587 pupils, 211 classes, or nearly sixty per cent., passed an excellent, 97 a good, 37 a fair, and 21 a poor examination.

In the eighty-seven primary departments and schools, 887 classes, comprising 40,000 pupils, 507 classes, or 57 per cent., passed an excellent, 279 a good, 88 a fair, and 13 only, a poor examination.

In the six colored schools of every grade, of 40 classes, comprising 660 pupils, three classes only passed an excellent, thirteen a good, fifteen a fair, and nine a poor examination. This class of schools has been gradually, but steadily retrograding in scholarship for several years past, mainly from irregularity of attendance of the pupils and absence of interest on the part of the parents.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of schools examined	186
Whole number of pupils examined	62,414
Whole number of classes examined	1,668
Whole number of excellent classes	851 or 51 per cent.
Whole number of good classes	500 or 30 per cent.
Whole number of fair classes	223 or 13 per cent.
Whole number of poor classes	94 or 6 per cent.

The per centage of excellent classes in the year preceding (1864) was fifty-two; of good classes, thirty-three; fair, twelve, and poor, three; and that of 1863, as far as ascertained, varied but slightly from a similar result. Of the whole number of classes examined, therefore, it will be seen that *eighty* per cent. have for a series of years passed either an *excellent* or a *good* examination, while only about twenty per cent. have fallen below the standard of scholarship, which was reasonably to be expected.

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution, under the charge of Assistant Superintendent KIDDLE, is rapidly and efficiently accomplishing the work for which it was designed, in the advancement of the scholarship and grade of such of the teachers of our public schools as are availing themselves of its facilities, and in conferring upon them a more thorough knowledge of the art and science of instruction. It is to be regretted, however, that the attendance upon its course is confined to a very small proportion—less than one-sixth—of the whole number of female teachers employed. Its capacity for usefulness is thus seriously impaired; and the opportunities afforded by its means for that thorough training of the great mass of our teachers, in the principles and practice of their profession, which is so essential to the attainment of the highest degree of success, to an unpardonable extent, neglected or unappreciated. This unpromising state of things, it is to be apprehended, can be effectually remedied, in the future, only by the organization of a daily Normal School, for the instruction of those young ladies, graduates of our Female Grammar Schools, or others who design to become teachers, or by the annexation of such a department, to any institution that may hereafter be organized as a high school or a free academy for girls.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Undiscouraged by the failure, during the past eleven years, to secure the favorable consideration of the board in behalf of the annual recommendations of this department for the organization of a Free Academy or High School for girls, I venture, respectfully, but earnestly, to renew that recommendation. Every consideration of policy, expediency, justice and good faith seem to me imperatively to demand that some adequate provision be made to afford to such of the female pupils of our public schools as have completed the course of instruction prescribed in those institutions, suitable facilities for pursuing those higher branches which at present can only be obtained in private or corporate institutions, at a heavy and frequently burdensome expense. Such an institution has already been provided and liberally endowed for the higher education of our boys, and ample authority has been given by law to create a similar institution for girls; but for twelve years past every effort in that direction has proved unavailing. The journals and documents of the board during the whole of that long period will show that the proposition has been fully and ably discussed by successive Committees of the Board, and that in nearly every instance, favorable reports have been submitted, which, however, for some reason, failed to secure any definitive action. In the meantime, it has been found necessary for several years past to superadd to the prescribed course of instruction for girls in our grammar schools a supplementary grade, requiring, at first, one year, and then two, for its completion. The legitimate work appertaining to this class of schools has thereby been vastly increased; and that which, in a single institution specially organized for that purpose, or in two or more such institutions properly located, might be made to afford the highest facilities for the most complete course of female education, is now but partially and imperfectly accomplished in fifteen or twenty separate departments. Besides, in none of these supplementary classes is there any provision of normal instruction; while in an institution specially organized for the higher instruction of girls such a department would form a most valuable feature, and prove a most important agency in the preparation of teachers for our public schools.

For these reasons and others which have been heretofore laid before the board in the annual reports of this department, as well as of the various committees which, from time to time, have been charged with the consideration of this subject, I have deemed it proper again to ask the early and earnest attention of the board to the propriety and expediency of establishing and organizing a high and normal school for girls. And should this proposition meet with favor, I further recommend that such institution be opened for the admission of female pupils possessing the qualifications required for the highest grammar school grade, whether they have or have not attended any of the public schools. Inasmuch as the institution, if established, would require to be sustained and supported by funds raised from all the taxable inhabitants of the city, I can perceive no good reason for excluding from its advantages, if otherwise suitably qualified, those whose parents may not have thought fit to place their daughters in the public schools. In the case of the Free Academy for boys, the pupils were restricted to those who had spent at least one year in these schools; but this provision was sanctioned by a popular vote, and was, at the time, deemed necessary to the interests of public school instruction. No such necessity, fortunately, now exists; and the restriction may safely be dispensed with, in the case of the proposed institution.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

When it is considered that a very large portion of the pupils of our public schools enter the primary departments at a tender age, and pass by regular promotion through the various classes of that and the grammar schools, occupying a period varying from eight to ten years, we can scarcely attach too much importance to the mental, moral, and physical discipline to which they are subjected in this the most impressionable period of their lives. Many of these children, it is fair to presume, before entering the walls of the school-room, have never known what order, and quiet, and cleanliness, and duty, and government, were; many have known little of kindness, love, or affection, nothing of the precepts of Christianity, nothing of refinement, nothing of gentleness, nothing of harmony, nothing of music, innocent gayety, or cheerful occupation. From the moment they enter the public school, all this is changed, and a new life dawns upon them. Personal cleanliness and neatness, quietness of deportment, perfect order, except during the recesses, habitual regard to the rights and enjoyments of each other, restraint from all manifestations of anger or passion, unvarying fidelity to truth, unquestioning obedience and respect to teachers, are constantly inculcated and rigidly enforced. With rare exceptions, the entire atmosphere of the school-room is one of love, kindness, mutual affection and regard. The soothing and harmonizing influences of music and song—the reverential morning prayer—the simple and solemn lessons of the Bible—and the precepts and example of the teacher—all conspire to impress the young mind with principles and habits never to be forgotten in all the vicissitudes of after-life.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

In these institutions physical punishments are the exception rather than the rule. A few months since full returns were directed to be made from every school, to this department, of the number and nature of the punishments inflicted, the name of the pupil punished, the offence, and the evidence of the offence, as ascertained by personal investigation by the principal, who alone possesses the power of punishment. These returns for the past three months show that no corporal punishments whatever are inflicted in any of the Female Departments of the grammar schools, with the exception of two or three instances of slight importance; none in eight of the forty-nine male departments; none in seventeen of the fifty primary departments; none in sixteen of the forty primary schools; and none in four of the ten colored schools; making in all ninety of the one hundred and ninety-six schools and departments; that the average number of punishments for all offences in the remaining forty-one male departments of the grammar schools is thirty-seven per month; in the remaining thirty-three primary departments, twenty-eight; in the remaining twenty-four primary schools, fifteen; and in the six remaining colored schools, twenty-two; deducting, however, six of the male, five of the primary departments, and two of the primary schools, in each of which the monthly number of punishments exceeds one hundred, and the monthly average of punishments in the remaining male departments would be reduced to twelve; that of the primary departments to fourteen, and that of the primary schools to seven. The punishment consists, as a general rule, of from one to six strokes on the open hand, according to the nature of the offence, with a small ratan stick; and no punishments are inflicted without a full investigation of all the facts by the Principal in person.

In all well-regulated schools the power to punish must be reserved and asserted, but it should be used as rarely as may be consistent with the preservation of good order and discipline, and as a general rule, only when every other available means has failed. The minimum of punishments, undoubtedly, accompanies the maximum of practical ability to teach and govern a school or a class; and careful investigation will, I am quite confident, show that by far the greater number of cases reported for punishment to the principal of the several departments and schools, for offences committed in the class-rooms, will be found to come from the most inefficient and unsuccessful teachers. My own inquiries in this direction thus far, have shown that, while a very large proportion of these cases are of this description, another class of cases, comprising perhaps a majority of the whole number reported, consists of offences and violation of order and discipline occurring during the periodical recesses in the play-grounds and yards. Deducting from the whole number of punishments inflicted, all those coming within these two classes, the monthly per-centage of the residue would, in my judgment, be very small. In the first class of cases, wherever sufficient evidences of incompetency or inefficiency has been shown, I have deemed it my duty, after reporting the facts to the Trustees of the ward, and affording them the opportunity of applying the remedy, to exercise the power conferred on me by law, of recommending the removal or of annulling the certificate of the teacher. In the second class a most efficient preventive will be found, wherever practicable, by the adoption of the system now prevailing, I believe, in the majority of the wards, of permitting the pupils to return home during the period of the noon recess, thereby precluding the necessity of more than a few minutes additional interruption of the ordinary school exercises, and, with the exception of the primary children, rendering any other general recess unnecessary.

SCHOOL RECESSES.

The experience of the past two years in those schools, comprising, as above stated, a majority, it is believed, of the whole number, in which permission has been given to the pupils, by the Trustees, to return to their homes, if they desire to do so, during the interval usually set apart for the noon recess, has gone very far toward commending this system to universal adoption. Its prominent advantages may be briefly summed up under the following heads:

1. It is beneficial to the health of the pupils; affording them that amount of unrestrained, and cheerful exercise in the open air, which could not be obtained within the restricted and crowded limits of the playground; enabling them, in a large proportion of cases, to enjoy the luxury of a hearty noonday meal at home, instead of a hurried lunch, partaken amid all the bustle, noise and confusion of the ordinary recess; and invigorating them physically and mentally, for the resumption of their school exercises.

2. It is very generally in accordance with the wishes and desires of parents and guardians; and wherever circumstances, growing out of distance, inclemency of weather, or other impediments, exist, rendering it inconvenient, the school rooms and playgrounds, with a suitable number of teachers in attendance, are always available.

3. It is eminently conducive to the quietness and order, the neatness, cleanliness and healthfulness of the school. To those of our fellow-citizens residing within the vicinity of our public schools, as well as to visitors and officers occasionally or officially present, the noise, confusion and uproar almost unavoidably incident to the frequent succession of recesses in the various departments cannot fail to be exceedingly annoying and disagreeable; while the exercises of the departments awaiting or having completed their recess are seriously disturbed. The time occupied in the passing out and returning the several classes, one after the other, in three separate departments, at different intervals, of itself, constitutes a formidable objection to the system.

4. By returning the children generally to their homes, at the noon recess, an opportunity is afforded to a very large proportion of the teachers to avail themselves of the same privilege—a privilege equally desirable, healthy and invigorating, in their case, as in that of the children.

It was at first seriously apprehended that the adoption of this system would greatly diminish the attendance of pupils during the afternoon session; but experience has shown that this is not the case. Wherever the omission to return is not satisfactorily accounted for, the privilege of the home recess is withdrawn—thereby rendering it the interest of both parents and children to comply with the conditions annexed.

In order, however, to secure the full advantages of this system, in the preservation especially of the order and quietude of the schools, it is indispensable that the pupils should either be prohibited from returning to their rooms or to the school before the expiration of the recess, or, in case of such return, that they be required to pass at once to their respective class-rooms and resume their studies, without noise or confusion.

It is due to the general high character and reputation of our public schools as well as to their practical efficiency that every effort within our power should be made to render them attractive and agreeable, and to deprive them of any feature which may have a tendency to render their vicinity obnoxious to any portion of our fellow-citizens.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, AND CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION.

During the past year 524 candidates have been examined for teachers' certificates, in the presence of the District Inspectors, designated by the by-laws of the board, of whom 244 received the requisite license to teach. Of this number 165 were found qualified for the highest grade of certificate, and the remaining 79 for the second grade. The names of the successful candidates, together with the grade, are hereby transmitted to the board in accordance with the requisitions of law.

The certificates of the following named persons have been revoked during the year, in the mode prescribed by law, for the causes respectfully stated, viz.: PATRICK C. LEAMY and MICHAEL H. KEILY, vice-principal and first assistant Grammar School No. 1. In incompetency and insufficiency several other teachers have been removed by the board, and rendered disqualified from subsequent employment on my recommendation for a similar reason. Their names, however, are not required by law to be reported.

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS.

The prevalent practice, on the part of the local boards of the several wards, of assigning newly-appointed female teachers to the lowest classes of the primary departments and schools, and requiring them to serve a long apprenticeship through the different grades of those schools before promoting them to the grammar departments, has always seemed to me as eminently injudicious and unwise. It is, as a general rule, specially injurious and unjust to the teachers themselves, as it deprives them of the opportunity of availing themselves of their freshly-acquired and familiar scholastic attainments in the instruction of classes pursuing the same studies, and compels them to devote their entire time and energies to routine instruction in the simplest elementary branches, until, in many cases, the higher branches of study are gradually forgotten, and they become quite unqualified for promotion to those classes where such studies are required to be taught. But it is chiefly injurious to the highest interests of primary instruction itself. Young girls who have just completed their education in the grammar schools or elsewhere, seldom possess the peculiar qualifications requisite for the instruction, government and training of the children of our primary schools. Greater maturity of mind and judgment, more enlarged experience, and more mental discipline, are required for successful teaching in this department, and especially in the lowest classes.

The tact and skill, the discriminating patience and tried experience of those who have become familiar with the nature and wants of children and with the best modes of developing their intellectual, moral and physical faculties are imperatively demanded in this, the most important department of our system. It is here that the character, habits and mental and moral discipline of the child is to be formed. When the several grades of primary instruction have been passed through, and that of the grammar school has been entered upon, the task of intellectual progress may then safely be committed to the person best adapted, from her scholastic qualifications, for the efficient performance of the work. And this is the appropriate sphere of the teacher who has just completed her course of studies and received her official testimonials of qualification, the sphere where she can most effectually avail herself of her abilities and scholarship, and at the same time be constantly advancing in her own mental improvement. I cheerfully concur, therefore, with those of the Inspectors who, in their official reports, recently presented to the board, have recommended a change of practice in this respect: and the introduction of more experienced teachers in the various classes of the primary schools, especially in the lower classes, assigning the younger and less experienced, if in other respects suitably qualified, to the lower classes of the grammar schools.

S. S. RANDALL.

RESTORATION.

Speech of Hon. H. C. Deming, of Connecticut, in the House of Representatives, Friday, Jan. 19.

The following is the eloquent speech of Hon. H. C. DEMING, of Connecticut, delivered in the House of Representatives Jan. 19, a telegraphic abstract of which was published in Saturday's TIMES:

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. DEMING—Mr. Chairman, I propose to submit some remarks to the committee pertinent to that paragraph in the President's Message wherein he wisely refers to the House the question of the readmission of members from the insurrectionary district, and I submit them now because they will serve to vindicate votes upon questions of this nature which we have already passed upon when no opportunity for explanation was afforded, and because, also, they will vindicate the opinions which will guide me when similar cases shall hereafter be presented. I had hoped, in reply to the resolution offered by my colleague, Mr. BRANDEGEE, that we should have been furnished ere this with copies of the laws and ordinances which have recently been enacted by popular conventions and provisional legislatures in the enemy's country, that our judgments might have been enlightened upon the important part of reconstruction which has been graciously submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

In the absence, however, of such valuable aid, I must govern myself by the principles which have hitherto uniformly guided the executive department in administering the reclamations of its sword, and by such sifted and uninflammatory facts as the powers that be, with a considerate regard for the public health, permit to dribble out from official channels of intelligence.

If we had been engaged in a war with England for the last four years, the legal effect and liabilities of such a conflict upon the two parties would have been clear and unmistakable, for the legal relations of two nations belligerent to each other, as well as the legal relations of their respective inhabitants, are as fully and accurately defined by the law of nations as the relations of landlord and tenant, or grantor or grantee and grantee, are by the municipal law.

As respects the nations, a war instantly annuls the most solemn compacts and treaties, and destroys all the claims of one belligerent upon another, except those which may be sanctioned by a treaty of peace. As respects the citizens of the two nations, it instantly converts all of them into a state of enmity to each other in utter contempt even of their own *animus* or predilections; so that in the case supposed—a war with England—COBDEN, were he alive, and JOHN BRIGHT and JOHN STUART MILL and THOMAS HUGHES, however much they might oppose the war, and however amicable they were to this country, would be, in the eye of the law, our enemies just as much as the cabinet ministers who advised it, and the generals, admirals, soldiers and sailors who were carrying it on. The first blast of war would immediately render unlawful all intercourse, commercial or otherwise, between the people of the two countries. Contracts which were in existence at the commencement of the war would be suspended, and those entered into during its continuance void. The insurance of enemies' property, the drawing of bills of exchange or purchase on the enemy's country, the remission of bills or money to it would be illegal and null. Existing partnerships between the citizens and subjects would be dissolved, and all trade and intercourse, direct or indirect, would be completely and absolutely interdicted by the mere force and effect of the war itself. All the property of the people of the two countries on land and sea would be liable to confiscation and capture, with certain qualifications as to property on land, and all debts interchangeably due would be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the respective governments. (Judge NELSON in prize case, 2 Black.)

Now, there is one fact which, in all the fog and bewilderment which surrounds present issues, looms out in prominent and startling relief. We have been for the last four years "in a state of war;" not, it is true, against any foreign nation, but against certain States which once owed allgiance to this government, and afterward confederated together for its destruction; and the existence of this "state of war," with a full knowledge of the legal meaning of that phrase, and of the legal consequences which attach to that state, has been repeatedly recognized both by the legitimate and revolutionary governments, and by all their departments; by the two Executives, in levying and marshaling armies, and hurling them together with all the implements and agencies of destruction; by establishing a blockade and issuing letters-of-marque by virtue, and by virtue only, of a cessation of peaceful relations; by both Congresses in solemn and deliberate enactments tantamount to declarations of war, as by the act of Confederate Congress, at Montgomery, of May 6, 1861, entitled "An act recognizing a state of war," as by the act of this Congress of July 13, 1861, generally known as the non-intercourse act; recognized by the full play and operation, with all their machinery for confiscation and forfeiture, of the courts of prize, in abeyance during peace and only liberated and set in motion by the inexorable necessities of war; recognized by foreign nations, which have conceded full belligerent rights to each party to the contest; recognized, finally, by the highest arbiters of conflict between the State and Federal authority known to our system, the Supreme Court of the United States, which, by the voice of all its judges, has unanimously declared that from the 13th day of July, 1861, "a civil territorial war has existed between the United States and the Confederate States." And this war, the same august tribunal declares:

"Commenced in no tumultuous and unorganized insurrection, but was organized by body-politics calling themselves States, claiming to be sovereign over all persons and property within their respective limits, and asserting a right to absolve their citizens from their allegiance to the Federal government. As States, they seized national forts, arsenals, custom-houses, navy-yards, post-offices within their boundaries; as States, they extinguished every pharos upon their coasts; as States, they raised armies, levied taxes, loaned their credit, and issued bonds for supporting the war; as States, they adopted a new constitution, and confederated together into a hostile government, claiming to be sovereign and independent, and waged, to sustain the claim and secure its recognition by the world, a war so vast in its proportions, so terrible in its destruction of life, so appalling in its barbarities, so damnable in the monstrous horrors which it conceived and executed, that all the nations from 'China to Peru' stand aghast, as crash after crash of such awful thunder reaches their affrighted ears. Now, how does this war, in such frightful terrors clad, and so notorious, organized by States claiming to be sovereign, and waged by those States united into a government claiming to be independent, differ from a foreign war in the belligerent rights which it bestows upon us, and in the legal consequences which it entails upon our enemies? It differs but in one essential particular. A civil war, as absolutely as a war *inter gentes*, confers upon the parties to it full belligerent rights, and the corresponding liabilities of a perfect war.

Need I, to substantiate this position, appeal to those great public jurists whose weighty maxims are the imperial rescripts to the international code? Need I summon here GROTIUS, himself a refugee from civil war, the founder of those imperishable statutes which, as by an elemental force, hold warring nations from rushing madly from their spheres into the chaos and darkness of utter barbarism, to say—

> "That a civil war between members of the same society is a mixed war, public on the side of the government but private on the part of the people resisting authority; yet such a war entitles both belligerent parties to full belligerent rights?"

Need I summon one to whom public law is scarcely less indebted, but who wrote a century later, that VATTEL may reiterate with more precision that—

> "A civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or at least suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as constituting, at least for a time, two distinct societies."

Need I appeal to RIQUELME, who declares that:

> "When a part of the State takes up arms against the government, if it is sufficiently strong to resist its action and to constitute two parties of equally balanced forces, the existence of civil war is thenceforward determined. If the conspirators against the government have not the means of assuming this position, their movement does not pass beyond a rebellion. As true civil war breaks the bonds of society, by dividing it in fact into two independent societies, it is for this consideration that we treat of it in international law, since each party forming as it were a saperate nation, both should be regarded as subject to the laws of war. This subjection to the law of nations is the more necessary in civil wars, since these, by nourishing more hatreds and resentments than foreign wars, require more the corrective of the law of nations in order to moderate their ravages."

Need I call upon BELLO, who says:

> "When a faction is formed in a State, which takes up arms against the sovereign, in order to wrest from him the supreme power, or impose conditions on him; or when a republic is divided into two parties which mutually treat each other as enemies, this war is called a civil war, which means war between fellow-citizens. Civil wars frequently commence by popular tumults which in nowise concern foreign nations; but when one faction or party obtains dominion over an extensive territory, gives laws to it, establishes a government in it, administers justice and, in a word, exercises acts of sovereignty, it is a person in the law of nations; and the foreign Powers which desire to maintain their neutrality ought to consider both as new States, independent as respects one another and other States, and who recognize no judge of their differences."

Or, in order to define more precisely the great and pervading change which has been produced in the relation of the insurgent States and of all their citizens to this government by the war which they have waged, need I quote the decision of the Supreme Court in the memorable prize cases, where, upon a point raised, it is expressly affirmed that all within the hostile territory "are public enemies and liable to be treated as such;" that the United States may exercise full belligerent rights, and that to the antagonistic party all the legal liabilities and consequences of war necessarily attach; the sole element of distinction, according to the court, between the legal effects of a civil war and the legal effects of a foreign war, being, that in the former the party claiming to be sovereign may exercise full belligerent as well as sovereign rights? Or need I, finally, to corroborate this position, cite the uniform action of the Executive Department, which, since hostilities commenced, has pursued the enemy with invasion, blockades, armies, fleets, sequestration, conscription, military commission, courts-martial, by virtue of its claim to full belligerent rights; which has received from them flags of truce, granted to them paroles, passports, and safe-conducts, and negotiated terms for a general surrender in deference to their possession of belligerent rights; and which, since their military power has been broken, has ruled them by military Governors, dictated conditions of permanent peace, superseded laws and municipal elections, suspended Governors elected by themselves, arrested judgments of their local courts, and administered their local affairs in a thousand ways which would be utterly without justification unless it was abundantly justified by the laws of war, and without vindication under the constitution, unless it was abundantly vindicated by that construction of it for which I am here contending?

Now, if I am right in the position which I have assumed that the "civil territorial war" in which we have been involved differs in none of its legal effects (except in the particular which I have indicated) from a foreign war, then we are able to define with precise accuracy the legal relation of the insurgent States and their citizens to this government since they first appealed to wager of battle.

Up to the time their military power was broken by the universal surrender of their armies and the universal trailing of their unhonored flag, the States were hostile States, and their citizens "public enemies," with belligerent rights only, entitled to claim no benefit from laws or constitution, whether that constitution be called a compact, a treaty, or a covenant, or whether the parties to it were States in their sovereign capacity, or the people of the United States as individuals. And since the surrender the legal relation both of the States and individuals has been that of vanquished enemies, with their lives, property, and political system absolutely at the mercy of the conqueror.

Having thus tried these States by the accredited maxims of public law for the purpose of ascertaining their precise legal relations to the government they have conspired to destroy, I was intending here to apply to the insurgent eleven the touch-stone of the constitution, and see what power it confers upon States as States, what right it secures to States as States, and what duties and obligations it enjoins as essential, inevitable and necessary equivalents upon States as States, for the purpose of deducting the comforting conclusion that a State under the constitution has no rights, and can exercise no power which discharges no duty and spurns every obligation. But this proposition has been so ably discussed by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHELLABARGER) that I am willing to leave the dogma, that organized rebellions are States just where he left it, sprawling and writhing under the blows of such a battle-ax as Cœur de Lion dropped on the head of the infidel.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question at this point?

Mr. DEMING—I would inform the gentleman from Wisconsin that I have not so thoroughly got the hang of this school-house at present that I can consent to interruptions. As I am speaking without notes or brief, I tell him frankly that I cannot have my concatenations disturbed by interruptions. [Laughter.]

Although this is the theory which I have uniformly maintained here and elsewhere respecting the nature of this rebellion, and although I do not believe that these vanquished enemies and "organized rebellions" have any reasons for claiming that mitigation of the extreme rights of war which are accorded by modern usage to those who think they are waging a just war, yet I deprecate and most emphatically disclaim any desire or purpose to apply to their case the *strictissimum jus*, or rigid rule of international law.

But I do intend fairly, squarely, and firmly to plant myself, in deciding the momentous issues before us, upon the milder interpretation of the rights of conquest, conceded now by every publicist and vindicated by all the wars of history, that we have the right, as victors, to impose any terms upon the vanquished which are necessary for the future security of the Republic and for enforcing and redeeming all the pledges of public faith which the government has given as the price of victory. I shall insist that "organized rebellions," called by courtesy "States," shall not resume their former rights without irreversible guarantees to national security and national honor. I shall insist that we have the right, both as victors on the one hand and as legislators on the other, to exclude them from the Congress of the United States until the repetition of the seccession experiment is placed beyond a peradventure, and no vote from any of these vanquished enemies shall, by my consent, endanger the public faith until that precious jewel is embedded in the imperishable buttresses of the constitution.

I am now prepared to declare with precision, but with brevity, what the national security and the public faith, in my judgment, require as conditions precedent to the readmission to the public councils of "public enemies" from States who for more than four years have deliberately divested themselves of every legal idea of a State as defined by public law, and of all the elements of a State which the Constitution of the United States enjoins them to possess and maintain.

It requires, first, that the government shall be absolutely protected from a repetition of the secession experiment by a provision in our organic law; second, that the freedmen shall be secured an absolute equality with the white man before the civil and criminal law, and shall be endowed with every political right necessary to maintain that equality; third, that the public creditor shall be protected, as completely as organic law can protect him, from any repudiation or scaling down of the public debt; fourth, that the citizens, both of the rebel and loyal States, shall be protected, as completely as organic law can protect them, from any taxation, direct or indirect, for the payment of the rebel debt; and unless the equality of the freedman before both civil and criminal law can be fortified by legislation here, under the second clause of the amendment to the constitution, giving universal freedom to the slave, we shall require, fifth, an amendment similar to that introduced by my distinguished friend from Ohio, (Mr. BINGHAM,)

> "That Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to all persons in every State equal protection in their rights of life, liberty and property."

Much more than this we might rightfully demand; much more than this we might reasonably claim; but not a jot less can we fail to secure as conditions precedent to the readmission of these "public enemies" to the public councils without being guilty of treachery to the living, to the dead, and to those who are yet to be.

Having thus defined the relation of these insurgent States to the government according to public law and according to the constitution, I wish to address myself for a moment to the spirit, temper, animus of these "public enemies" at the present time, and to ask what security have we that the indispensable prerequisites of national safety and national faith which I have enumerated would not be jeopardized by the presence here of the representatives of those men, who, when the grass on these surrounding hills, which is now but just withered was but just green, were pursuing us with the sword, with the fire-brand, with pestilence, massacre and slow starvation, as on that wild and awful night in the kalends of April; but I forbear—the wedding follows so close upon the funeral that

> "The funeral baked meats
> Might coldly furnish forth the marriage tables."

We are here, in the full gaze of the nation and the civilized world, charged with the future grandeur and renown of the Republic. We are here fairly coining and moulding the rising eras and ages of a continent; we are here attempting to save an empire from being mortally wounded by that ball which has hardly yet spent its force, and which these new converts sped at its head when in their now regenerate bosoms burned all the concentrated flames of hell. We are here, having just rescued the government from death on the field of honor, attempting to save it from the death of infamy which would follow its perfidy to the freedmen who fought its battles, and to the creditor who purchased its bonds. And when here, under such oppressive responsibilities to the present and the future, to the living and the dead, we ask, earnestly ask, like tortured Ajax begging for light, what proof—strong, convincing, overwhelming, as the enormous improbability of the supposition requires—do you present that these red-handed rebels can safely participate with us in launching the now enfranchised republic on its dazzling orbit of justice, probity and freedom, we are forthwith answered by a flux of glittering generalities, which are no more proofs of loyalty than the dogged submission of the assassin PAYNE to his fate was proof of loyalty. "They accept the situation;" so did PAYNE. They "submit to necessity;" so did PAYNE. "The aspect of affairs is more promising than could have been expected;" so it was in PAYNE's case—it was supposed he would kick and bite the executioner. "An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions;" that must be a faith like TERTULLIAN's, who said: "*Credo quia impossibile est.*"

I see by the Northern papers that some reverend gentlemen have been transcendently weak enough to bless God "for having converted the Southern heart to loyalty." If this be so, St. Paul's conversion was rather a tame affair. If it be true that these fire-eating, blood-thirsty Southerners, whose untamed insubordination, whose furious and vindictive passions, were the proverb and shame of our past, have been suddenly born again, then has the day of Pentecost met with an eclipse which amounts to a total obscuration, and the epistles of Andrew have worked a greater miracle than the preaching of Peter.

Why, Mr. Chairman, we all know that hypocrisy is not one of the vices of the Southern character. There is no loyalty there which would support what I regard, or what the least exacting Union man should regard, as indispensable to the present and future safety of this imperiled nation. That most acute and patient observer of the Southern *animus*, Gen. CARL SCHURZ, commissioned by the President to examine this very question, in the condensed essence and summing up of his most valuable report says:

> "The loyalty of the masses and most of the leaders of the Southern people, consists in submission to necessity. There is, except in individual instances, an entire absence of that national spirit which forms the basis of true loyalty and patriotism.
>
> The emancipation of the slaves is submitted to only in so far as chattel slavery in the old form could not be kept up. But although the freedman is no longer considered the property of the individual master, he is considered the slave of society, and all independent State legislation will share the tendency to make him such. The ordinances abolishing slavery, passed by the conventions under the pressure of circumstances, will not be looked upon as barring the establishment of a new form of servitude."

This is the final exhibit of the keen observer deputed by the President to examine upon the spot the condition of the insurgent States.

Sir, their conversion consists in bowing their still stubborn necks to a power which they could no longer withstand, and the instrument of it was the sword of ULYSSES. Their penitence consists in discovering that they have committed a blunder.

When the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was inaugurated, two alternatives were before them. They could have staid here, fighting the government from the inside as they had done for the last thirty years, and while warmed in its too gentle and forbearing bosom, marking it for slaughter and measuring it for the grave. They could have gone out and attempted an assault upon it from the outside. They chose the latter. They raised their bloody hands in rebellion; and had no sooner done so than they found themselves confronted with the most puissant military power which the world has ever seen when begirt for war, and when it had summoned its children for battle.

They went down with their short-lived banner in the dust of humiliation and defeat. And if there is any truth in this introversion into the Southern *animus*, which has been laid before the country, they are, like a wily and discomfited enemy, watching the chance to steal back and adopt the other alternative, and strangle the government here in the very sanctuary of its power and majesty. "O! doubter and gainsayer," I hear some ardent friend of readmission ask, "have they not repealed the secession ordinances? Have they not adopted the amendment to the constitution and repudiated the rebel debt?" O, yes, with a command of countenance and solemnity of visage which, under the circumstances, is truly marvelous. They have told all the beads, repeated all the aves, and pattered all the prayers enjoined upon them as a condition of absolution, but it is within the limits of possibility that they have done all this to purchase unlimited indulgence to sin; and not to be invidious in comparison, I am told that Italian brigands are never so devout in kneelings, crossings, and paternosters as when they are about to plunge afresh into crime.

They have ratified the amendment to the constitution, have they? But how have they ratified it? With a construction and gloss upon it which is more trumpet-tongued proof of their perennial perfidy to the black race than all the hypocritical mouthings of acquiescence in emancipation which could be collected in a six-months' hunt from Richmond to the Rio Grande. They have ratified it with a construction that it merely abolishes the infamy of buying, selling, and owning human beings; and under the exceptional clause ("except as a punishment for crime") reconstructed North Carolina is now selling black men into slavery for petty larceny, and reconstructed South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, are fettering the contract system with so many subtle formalities, forfeitures and conditions, that a modern labor-contract is much like an old-fashioned slave-pen—a trap to hold the freedman to his work and cheat him of his wages. It is also true that in equivocal and guarded language they have repealed the secession ordinance and repudiated the rebel debt. But who can have faith in a generation of vipers? The next Legislatures may reënact secession and reaffirm the debt, and I am determined for one to accept no bonds for their good behavior which they are at liberty either to cancel or steal. But the oaths! the oaths! They have sworn oaths to be faithful to the constitution and to support the laws. Yes, my friend, they have piled Pelion upon Ossa in the shape of oaths; but, alas! they have taken all these oaths before, and on the top of them taken perjury upon their souls; and those who witnessed their perjured Senators and Representatives, their perjured officers, military, naval and civil, their perjured judges and their perjured curs of low degree, rushing from the Bible which they had kissed to the rebel Congress and the Confederate camp, will require more irreversible guarantees from the returning prodigals than those which end with "so help me God!" Confidence is said to be a plant of slow growth, and if there is any kind of confidence which should be longer than the American aloe in blossoming, it is confidence in any oath which those convicted oath-breakers can take.

I have pursued this investigation thus far into the *animus* of the inhabitants of the disfranchised States by the intuitions of common sense, with the expectation that this process would guide us at least to the conclusion that the burden of proof in this case rests most signally upon those who claim that they are ripe for our embrace and for the immediate readmission of their representatives to this floor. I was intending next to adopt a more systematic method of investigation with the hope of showing that the intuitions of common sense and the process of inductive investigation mutually fortify and vindicate the same general conclusions. I was intending to examine the Southern *animus* as evinced, first, by their general, local and municipal elections; second, by the laws and ordinances which they have passed respecting the freedmen; third, by the testimony of the special agent appointed by the President to investigate their loyalty; fourth, by correspondence from the infected region; and, fifth, by the statements of loyal citizens from the renovated States; and I affirm that from all those distinct and independent sources of information the evidence is complete and overwhelming that Southern loyalty consists in submission to necessity, and that their implacable animosity to the Federal government, and to those great measures which have been inaugurated for liberating and enfranchising the slave, is merely biding the time when, by the return to these Halls of its full complement of Senators and Representatives, the misfortunes of the field may be redeemed in the forum. But as the whole body of laws and ordinances have not yet reached us, the materials for an exhaustive examination are not yet complete, and I must defer to some future period of the debate the results of such an investigation. I can assure gentlemen that when the results of such an investigation are brought to the intelligence and conscience of the North, no man can live who votes for the unconditional admission of these unregenerate and implacable foes to any participation in our legislation here. I am thankful that my feeble voice has been permitted at this early day to sound the alarm.

I have thus, Mr. Chairman, defined my view of the relation of these insurgent States, as determined by public law and by the constitution, to this government. I have indicated, without vindicating, the constitutional muniments which will be required to defend the cause we have won when "public enemies" shall be joined with us in executing our sacred trust. In doing this, I have stated some of the principles which will govern me in this momentous crisis of my country's history. Guided by them, I shall enter the dark and portentous cloud which is still lowering before us without fear, with great hope, but with no certainty. Upon the God of nations and the invincible strength of Northern freemen we must still rely to make our deliverance sure.

Trouble in the Coal Regions.

The existing disorder in the anthracite coal regions, says a Harrisburgh correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, calls loudly for some remedy. Murders and robberies are so frequent, that unless preventive measures are soon taken, it will be impossible for parties having legitimate interests to trust their lives in certain sections. Senator RANDALL has prepared a bill for the appointment of a detective force, to be paid by a tax of one cent per ton on all coal mined, and Representative CROSLAND proposes a "Board of Public Safety," to consist of the President and Associate Judges, and members of the bar of Schuylkill County.

This board will be given the power of appointing a detective force, under the same laws now in operation in Philadelphia, the force to consist of one chief, two lieutenants and seven privates, unless the exigencies of the occasion shall require more men. Twelve members of the board shall constitute a quorum. All pay for the police shall be obtained by assessments, to be levied with the usual taxes. The remaining sections of the bill refer to the organization and government of the Board of Police.

LETTER FROM MRS. COBDEN.—Senator SUMNER, instructed by the Republican State Convention at Worcester, of which he was President, sent the resolutions passed in reference to RICHARD COBDEN, of England, to his widow, with a letter. The following reply has been received by Mr. SUMNER:

DUNFORD, Midhurst, Dec. 27, 1865.

MY DEAR MR. SUMNER: On behalf of myself and my children, I beg most kindly to thank you and the members of the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts for the resolutions passed by them of sympathy for us in our terrible bereavement. These resolutions are rendered more valuable by the letter from yourself which accompanies them. The expressions of sympathy and condolence which have reached me from public bodies and private individuals, in your and other countries, have been deeply grateful to my stricken heart, for they assure me of the wide-spread appreciation of the efforts of my beloved husband to promote the cause of international prosperity and peace. From America they are especially grateful, for his sympathy with the cause of liberty to the slave was undoubted and intense; and it was on his way to Parliament to speak on the Canadian question in its relation to the American Union, that he contracted the illness which ended his dear and noble life.

Pray accept the kindest remembrances of myself and children, and believe me to remain, my dear Mr. SUMNER, yours very sincerely, C. A. COBDEN.

The Catskill National Bank.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. W. H. ROBERSON.

Mr. W. H. ROBERSON sends us the following correction of an article relative to the alleged defalcation in the Catskill National Bank which appeared in Sunday's TIMES, and was credited to the Catskill *Recorder*:

No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article under the head of "Another Defalcation," in your issue of yesterday, in which my name is used as being concerned with Mr. JOHN A. COOKE, of Catskill, in some improper proceedings, I have to request you in justice to publish this to put me right before the public, as the original article taken from the Catskill *Recorder* appears to me to be written more for malice than truth.

In the first place I have never been a partner in any shape with Mr. JOHN A. COOKE, nor did he allow me to overdraw my account $40,000; and when I tell you that I have the best of reasons for believing that Mr. COOKE has never used the funds of the bank with which he is connected for any private purposes, and that he is not a defaulter to the extent of one dollar, you will see the necessity of inserting this to destroy any injurious effect that may be caused by the publication of the article referred to, and oblige yours, respectfully, WM. H. ROBERSON.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible], 247, 63, 619, 733, 821, 1079, 695, 697, 875, 861, 869, [illegible], 874, 881, 895, 903, 905, 907, 913. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. 3810, 2140, 1324, 1476, 2138, 2106, [illegible], 2252, 2296, 1938, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Before Judge Cardozo without a jury.—Nos. 81, 91, 1389. *Part II.*—Before Judge Daly—Equity causes—Nos. 106, 107, 108.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 100½, 107, [illegible], 111, 114, 120, 133, 138. The call commences at No. 141.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.

Capt. Peabody and the Ship Neptune—The Defence—Judge Beebe on the Bottomless Pit—Motion for Discharge of the Captain.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Stilwell.

The examination of Capt. Peabody, charged with cruel and unusual treatment on board the ship *Neptune*, was resumed yesterday afternoon.

Judge Beebe said there were three distinct charges against Capt. Peabody, and he would ask the Commissioner to discriminte and determine upon which the Captain should be held. He would ask the Commissioner to consider the circumstances under which these charges had originated. There were on board the ship *Neptune*, leaving Liverpool, one hundred and eight passengers, for the safety of whom the Captain was held responsible. On board there was a crew of thirty-five sailors, so-called, of which number there were only six who knew well the duties of seamen. When ten days out from Liverpool the ship sprung aleak, and from that time to her arrival at this port pumping never ceased. If the old descriptions of the bottomless pit were true, he (Judge Beebe) would have preferred a habitation therein to a place on board the ship *Neptune* akin to Capt. Peabody. Johnson, the complainant in this case, was what was known by the technical title of "soger," and was a hindrance when he ought to have been a help. In view of the danger to the passengers, the freight and ship, it was no time to wait the tardy pleasure of skulkers too lazy to work, and it was the duty of the Captain to resort even to the extreme measures to control his crew and to save his ship. In doing this he contended that the testimony on the part of the government did not reveal any cruel or unusual punishment on the part of the Captain. As to the charge that a belaying pin was used, the witnesses had been unable to tell the size of the weapon, whether it was wood or iron, or whether it was, in fact, a belaying pin. As to the charge of assault in the cabin the story was too flimsy for sensible men to credit. If the mate kicked Johnson on the quarter deck he was responsible for that and not the Captain, but even then it must be remembered that the only sailors on board that ship were at the time aloft reefing the sails; that Johnson at that important time was intrusted with the wheel, and that he was asleep, and was awakened twice by the witness Cox. Any mistake in the manipulation of the helm at that moment might have sent every soul on board to a watery grave. Amid all the circumstances in the case, he regarded Capt. Peabody as a gallant, energetic and successful sailor, for having brought into port a ship which any other man but him would have abandoned to fate. Instead of being censured for his tenacity of purpose, and his care for the safety of his passengers, freight and ship should have been recognized by the public at least as a faithful performance of duty. Instead of our mourning a fearful loss of life at sea, as we had been frequently called upon to do, this ship, with its precious freight of souls, had been brought safe to port, and Capt. Peabody's reward was, hounding on all sides. With such a crew, in perpetual storm, and with a leaking ship, he did not believe it possible for any person but a man endowed with the persevering and tireless energy of Capt. Peabody to have done so well. He asked the Commissioner to discharge the Captain.

The Commissioner said that he did not think the course alleged to have been pursued by Capt. Peabody was the best to impel the crew to work, even in the worst of circumstances.

Assistant United States District-Attorney Bell said that it was unnecessary to discriminate between the cases, as the charge of cruel and unusual punishment was supported by the evidence throughout.

Judge Beebe said he would produce witnesses for the defence to-day, and the examination was adjourned till this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Forged Claims on the Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
Before Judge Shipman.

William Kane, indicted for presenting a forged paper making a claim against the government, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty.

POSTPONEMENT.

The case of Barney, Fabian and Chauncey, for forgery of a bond to the Custom-house, had been set down for this morning, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Brady, one of the counsel for the defence, the case was put over till Tuesday of next week, and the Court fixed next Saturday to hear a motion for a separate trial, if the defendants should determine to make any such application.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 22.
By Judge Brady.

Heard *vs.* Jackson; motion denied with $10 costs, to be deducted from the judgment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 22.
By Justice Sutherland.

Arthur Robinson et al. *vs.* Solomon Barnett et al.; motion granted without costs. Samuel Wilson et al. *vs.* Charles H. Valentine; motion denied without costs. Benjamin F. Clarke et al. *vs.* Job C. Thompson; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event of action. Ellen A. Price *vs.* Joel D. Price; motion for attachment granted. In the matter of the application of Richard Field et al.; application for order denied. Alfred Field et al. *vs.* Isaac L. Hunt et al; motion granted. Kraft *vs.* Thompson; motion granted unless the plaintiff pay $10 costs of motion, and file a new undertaking to be approved, &c., within five days of the service of this order. Geo. W. Chadwick *vs.* Edward Morrison; judgment opened, but to stand as security; action to be restored to calendar for trial on payment of $25 costs by plaintiff within five days. Sarah S. Jaquith *vs.* Chas. Bunnell; motion denied with $10 costs. Elias Hale *vs.* George S. Page; motion denied without costs to either party. Auguste Noel et al. *vs.* R. Kingsland & Co.; plaintiff may have an order to show cause.

By Justice Clerke.

Emeline M. Marcy *vs.* Gustav Theisen; order settled. Thos. H. Landon, receiver, *vs.* Patrick Maloney et al.; case settled, all the amendments disallowed except Nos. 10, 12 and 13. Solomon Levy *vs.* Mark Levy et al.; case settled, the amendments allowed except Nos. 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 32, 34, [illegible], 37, 38, 39 and 40.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Samuel B. Vance, on the 2d of September last, gratified his angry passions by inflicting a serious gash in the arm of John H. Payne, with a razor. Samuel pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was remanded for sentence.

Emil Geroline, of No. 17 North William-street, had an altercation with Charles Westfield, of No. 215 William-street, on the 28th of October last, in the course of which he cut Westfield on the head, arm and leg with a knife. Yesterday he was tried and convicted of assault and battery, and remanded for sentence.

Robert Kelly, charged with a felonious assault and battery on the person of Thomas White, at No. [illegible] Monroe-street, on the 30th of December last, was tried and acquitted.

Charles Hegler, who was charged with firing a pistol at Martin Harrowlent, in Greenwich-street, on the 30th of December last, with intent to take life, was tried and acquitted.

David Johnson, of Mamoroneck, charged with robbing Harvey McLean of the sum of $501, on the [illegible] of December, was tried and acquitted.

John Christian Leonard Willem Schotel, who on the 11th of December shot Louis Meyer, of No. [illegible] Bowery, in the left side, as he claimed, in self-defence, was tried and convicted of assault and battery. He was remanded for sentence.

The libel case in which T. Bainbridge Smith and Judge Cardozo, of the Superior Court, are the interested parties, was on the calendar for trial this week, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Smith, and the improbability of his being in condition to appear in court for two or three [illegible] till another term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 22, 1866.

[illegible],000	U.S.6s, 5-20 C.'62	103⅝	500	Erie Railroad	86⅝
[illegible]	do	103½	1000	do	86⅝
[illegible],000	do	103	1000	do	86⅝
[illegible],000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93	300	do	86⅝
[illegible],000	U.S.5s, 10-40s. R.	93¼	500	do..2d call.s30	84½
[illegible],000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		100	do	86⅝
	Second Series	98⅝	300	do	86⅝
5,000	do	98½	10	Erie R. Pref.	83⅜
4,000	do......3d Ser.	98⅞	100	Hudson River R	103½
[illegible],000	N. Car. 6s	86	100	do ..2d call.s30	103
[illegible],000	do.........s30	85½	200	Reading R	101⅝
5,000	Missouri 6s	77	400	do	101⅝
[illegible],000	do........s30	77⅜	400	do 2d call	[illegible]
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J.		10	Nor. & Wor. R	96½
	Issue	77	700	M. S. & N. I	70
[illegible],000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty		100	do.........b15	70⅝
	Loan	99½	300	do..........b15	70
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s,		800	do	69¾
	Water Loan	92	100	do...........b30	70
20,000	Ohio & M.Cer.	26¼	200	do......2d call	69⅝
555	O. & M. Cer. P.	70	500	do............s4	69⅝
1,000	Alt.& T.H. 1st M.	92	400	Cleve. & Pitts	83½
5,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	50	500	do..........s3	84
5,000	At. & G.W.1st M.		200	do	84¼
	Ohio Division	97	2000	do..........s3	84½
8	Manhattan Bank	135	800	do	84¾
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	104	1200	do...... 3d call	84
7	Continental Bank	96	500	do..............c	83¾
200	Canton Co	44¾	3000	Chic. & N. W	31¾
200	do	44⅞	100	do	31⅝
120	Del. & Hud. C	136	1100	do .....2d call	32
200	Cumb. Coal Pr	46¼	300	do	32⅛
[illegible]	do	46½	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr	57
[illegible]	do	46⅜	200	do	56¾
[illegible]	do	46⅜	300	do.........2d call	57
300	do..........b30	46⅜	400	Cleve. & Tol.	104
200	do.......2d call	46⅝	500	do	105
100	Western U. Tel	51	300	Chi. & R. I.	102⅜
5	do	51¼	200	do	102
20	do	50⅞	100	do.........2d call	101⅞
[illegible]	Quick. Min. Co	41⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R	104½
[illegible]	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	180	37	Del., L. & W. R	150
[illegible]	Pac. M. S. Scrip	164	21	Panama R	240
[illegible]	do	160	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	95
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen.	92½	300	do	94⅞
[illegible]	do	92⅝	300	do	94⅝
[illegible]	do.........s30	92	100	T. H. & Alt. Pr	65
10	do	92⅜	11	Chi. & Alt. Pr	106
200	do......2d call	92⅜			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

200	Canton Co	44¾	200	Reading R.......s60	100
100	do	44⅝	1000	Mich. S. & N. I	69⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Pr	46⅝	200	Chi. & R. I	101⅞
100	do	46⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83
50	West. U. Teleg'h	52	1100	do	83
200	N. Y. Cen. R	92¾	1000	do	82¾
200	do	92⅝	400	Chic. & N. W	32½
200	do	92	700	do	32⅜
100	Erie Railroad....s3	86⅝	30	P., F. W. & C.	95
100	do	86⅝	100	do	94⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.......c	103¼	100	do	94¼
100	do..........s30	103			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	101⅞	100	Erie Railroad	86½
100,000	do	102	1000	do.........s30	84½
1,500	Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		200	Reading R	101
	First Series	99	400	do..........s10	100⅞
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¼	100	M. So. & N. I	69⅝
4,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	50	200	Cleve. & P.	82½
1,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	1500	do	82⅝
25	Fourth N. Bk	98	200	do	82⅞
[illegible]	Canton Co	44½	1200	do	83
[illegible]	Cum. Coal Pr	46⅜	200	do	82¾
[illegible]	do	46⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	32
200	Quick. Min. Co.s30	41⅞	12	do	32¾
200	Mariposa Min	14	50	Chic. & N. W. P	57
100	West. Union Tel	52	100	Chic. & R. I.	101⅞
100	At. Mail S. Co. s45	115	400	do	101⅞
[illegible]	do	115	100	C., Bur. & Quin	112
200	New-York Cen	92	600	P., Ft. & Chi	93⅞
[illegible]	do..........b15	92	100	do..........b10	93⅞
100	do..........b15	91⅞	200	do..........b15	93⅞
100	do..........s10	91⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81 C	104	100	Reading R.......s3	101⅛
100	Cumb. Coal.......c	46¼	800	Cleve. & P.....x-d.	86⅞
[illegible]	do	46½	400	do	86⅞
200	Schuylkill Coal.b30	16¼	500	do	87
100	do..........s30	15⅞	900	do	86⅜
300	do............s3	16	2000	do..............c	86⅜
100	Wolf C. D. C	95	1300	do	86¼
100	New-York Cen..b3	92½	200	do	86⅝
[illegible]	do..............c	92⅞	500	do	86⅜
[illegible]	do	92⅝	400	do	86
200	do............s3	92⅞	200	do	86⅛
300	Erie R..........x-d.	87	800	do	85⅞
200	do............s3	87¼	800	do	85⅝
1700	do	87¼	200	Chic. & Rk. Is...b3	102⅝
[illegible]	do	87⅜	200	do..............c	102½
[illegible]	do..............c	87⅛	200	do	102⅜
[illegible]	do............b3	87⅜	100	do	102⅝
200	M. S. & N. I. R	71	100	Chic. & N. W	31⅝
1000	do	70⅞	400	do............b3	31⅝
[illegible]	do............b3	70⅜	600	do	31⅞
1500	do..............c	70⅜	200	do............s3	31⅝
200	do............s3	70⅛	100	do..............c	31⅝
200	do	70⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. P..b10	57¼
[illegible]	do..............c	70⅝	200	P., F.W.& C.x-d	95

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	Schuylkill Coal...s3	16	300	Erie Railroad.x-d.c	86½
[illegible]	Mariposa Min	14⅞	100	do............b4	86⅝
[illegible]	N. Y. Central.......c	92⅞	200	Reading R	101¼
100	do............s3	92¾	300	Catawissa R	57
[illegible]	do..............c	92⅝	100	Chi. & R. I	101⅞
[illegible]	Catawissa Pf	83⅝	100	do............s3	101⅞
1400	Mich. S. & N. I	69⅝	800	Chic. & N.W.	32⅝
600	do..............c	69⅞	700	do............s3	32⅜
500	do............b3	69¾	200	do..........b10	32½
300	do............b3	69⅝	200	do	32⅝
300	do	69⅞	600	do	32⅜
1200	Clev. & P.x-d	83	100	do............b3	32⅝
700	do	82⅞	300	do............b3	32¼
300	do............s3	82⅞	100	Chi. & N.W.Prf...c	56⅝
200	do............b3	83	200	P.,F.W.& C.....x-d	94⅞
1000	do..............c	82⅞	200	do............s3	94½
100	do..............c	83	500	do..............c	94⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen	92	200	Reading R.......s30	100¼
200	do............b3	91⅞	200	do	101
200	do............s3	91⅞	200	Clev. & P. x-d....s3	82¼
200	do	91⅞	200	do	82¼
400	do............s3	91⅞	1000	do	82⅝
200	do	91⅞	1200	do	82
100	do............s5	91¾	500	do............s3	82
200	Hud. R. R	103	100	Chic. & R. Is	101
300	do............s3	103	100	do..........b30	101⅛
100	Mich. S.& N. I. R	69½	100	do............s3	101
200	do	69⅝	100	Chi. & N. W......b3	31¾
900	do	69⅛	100	do	31⅞
200	do	69⅛	200	P., F. W. &C..x-d. s3	93½
300	do............s3	69⅛	300	do	93⅝
400	do............b3	69¼	500	do	93⅜
100	do............b3	69⅜	200	do............b3	93⅜
100	do............s3	69¼	100	do	93⅝
100	do..............c	69¼	100	do............s3	93⅝
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr	56½			

MONDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this city, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$4,439,533
Decrease in Specie	1,587,196
Increase in Deposits	1,049,249
Decrease in Legal-Tender	220,065
Increase in Circulation	1,312,795

	Jan. 21, 1865.	Jan. 20, 1866.	Jan. 13, 1866.
Local Capital	$69,186,762	$8,878,500	$8,878,500
National	——	72,807,700	71,807,700
Total in C. H.	$69,186,762	$81,686,200	$80,686,200
Loans	187,060,586	239,377,726	234,938,193
Specie	20,211,569	15,265,372	16,852,568
Deposits	146,068,355	198,816,248	197,766,999
Legal-Tender	——	72,799,892	73,019,957
In Sub-Treas'y	30,981,068	84,181,069	72,735,474

The National Bank Circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$404,234	Seventh Ward	$104,576
Mer. Exchange	334,504	Broadway	814,893
Commerce	2,436,475	Mercantile	298,950
Ocean	476,343	Republic	535,950
Pacific	105,473	St. Nicholas	578,539
Market	416,000	Marine	221,300
Park	999,500	East River	199,500
Fourth	2,039,338	Second	269,706
Central	1,295,078	Continental	473,130
Mechanics'	317,642	Importers'	476,596
New-York	556,484	Ninth	863,425
M. Association	254,216	First	401,044
Metropolitan	841,467	Am. Exchange	272,514
Commonwealth	218,427	Gallatin	370,340
Leather	130,000	Citizens'	112,495
N. America	297,008	Union	434,083
Irving	189,900	Chatham	132,324
Tradesmen's	271,136	Shoe & Leather	490,000
Phenix	192,833	Hanover	197,734
Third	798,678		

Total 39 National Banks	$19,819,808
Total 20 other National and Local Banks	655,899
Total on Clearing-house report, Jan. 20	$20,475,707
On previous report, Jan. 13	19,162,912
Increase in circulation	$1,312,795

To the present Bank Statement the Third National, admitted into the Clearing House last week, is added with

Capital	$1,000,000
Loans	3,305,020
Specie	40,316
Deposits	2,495,592
Circulation	798,678
Legal Tender	901,876

The increase in loans since last Monday is chiefly owing to the return of the Third National. The specie average is down at bank, and more than correspondingly increased in the Treasury office, because of the heavy customs duties paid by the importers last week. The Legal Tender is steady. The circulation continues gradually to increase. The market for money to-day among the brokers is in easy supply at from 5 to 6 ⅌ cent. at call, and 6½ to 8 ⅌ cent. on prime paper. On Government collateral the leading Wall-street houses command money at 5 ⅌ cent. to be employed on 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury paper at 99 and on 5.20's at 101⅞@103¼ ⅌ cent. The large dealers are holding these securities with increased confidence at present low prices, and all our information from Washington is to the effect that no competing funding or other financial investment will be made from the Treasury, for the next 60 or 90 days and not then unless the market not only *favors but invites* a further conversion of currency-bearing obligations into funded gold-bearing stocks, on the most favorable terms for the government. It is quite certain, and we think we speak advisedly that the Secretary intends to do nothing to disturb the steadiness of trade, the ease of the money market, or the early appreciation of the public stocks of the United States to the highest points at which they sold last year.

The foreign exchanges remain as dull as before the news of last week of the advance of interest in London. The rates are weak at 108⅛@108⅜ for standard bills on London, and there is a free supply of merchant and transient bank exchange, drawn against cotton, offered at lower figures. The market for the *Scotia*, to sail on Wednesday, opened dull to-day, and the importers' seem disinclined to remit at present currency for gold and bills. The aggregate stock of cotton in all the ports is now reckoned at over 600,000 bales, of which 222,000 bales, according to Mr. W. P. WRIGHT's last circular, is on store in this city. The price of gold this forenoon was a fraction firmer than at the close on Saturday, under the expectation of a better business in foreign exchange. At 3 o'clock the price stood 139 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street to-day there was a good request for all descriptions of United States securities, including the compound legal tenders of the 1864 and early 1865 dates. These notes are wanted by the Banks as part of their legal tender reserve. The new 5-20's of 1865 sold at 102 ⅌ cent. in the afternoon. The dealings were large through the day in 7-30's, at Saturday's rates.

On the railways the market was very feverish, and the temper on the different stocks quite variable and inconsistent between the early and afternoon boards. The cash price of Pittsburgh at one moment was as high as 89, and subsequently 83 ⅌ cent. for Tuesday's delivery. The *shorts* in the stock fight the rapid upward turn of last week quite desperate, and it is stated on the street that one or more leading firms who were *short* for their customers failed to return borrowed stocks on Saturday, proffering settlement at the cash price of the day instead. There was much firmness in Erie to-day, while New-York Central was sold freely in the afternoon at a decline from Saturday's quotations. The *Bear* interest in the market largely preponderates, but the sudden and successful turn of 10@12 ⅌ cent. made against the *short* sellers of Pittsburgh on Friday and Saturday last, has created the suspicion that speculation is not yet dead on the *Bull* side of the Exchange. The present card against the railways is the decrease in receipts as compared with last Winter, which is of course considerably exaggerated. Last week and the week before the story was that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to kill off all the railways, all the speculators, and his own U. S. securities to boot, by his Funding Bill. This scare, however, is pretty well over, as it certainly ought to be in the calculation of every practical business man.

The following were the quotations on Broad-street at 4 o'clock, as compared with Saturday; the railways generally weak, governments firm and gold dull.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	93	93⅛	Northwest	31¾	31⅞
U. S. 5-20s	103⅝	103⅝	N. West Pref	57	56⅝
U. S. 7.30s	99⅛	99⅛	Rock Island	102¼	101
N. Y. Central	92¼	91⅞	Fort Wayne	95⅛	93¼
Erie	*86⅝	86⅝	Cumb'land Coal	46⅜	46
Hudson	104	103⅜	Quicksilver	41⅞	41
Reading	101⅛	101	Mariposa	13⅞	14⅛
Mich. Southern	70⅛	69⅛	Canton	44⅛	44⅞
Illinois Central	126	126	Ohio Certificates	26	26
Pittsburgh	84⅛	82	American Gold	138¾	138⅞
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅜

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the city bank shares:

Manhattan	125	Irving	107
Merchants'	110½	Metropolitan	120½
America	130	People's	112
Tradesmen's	130	Market	110
Leather Manufact's	175	Shoe and Leather	102½
State of New-York	104½	Corn Exchange	115
Commerce	104	Continental	95
Broadway	225	St. Nicholas	104
Ocean	91	Marine	140
American Exchange	111	Commonwealth	100
Pacific	160	Importers' & Traders'	98
Chatham	130	Central National	107
Bank of the Republic	111	Fourth National	98
Bank of N. America	106	Ninth National	105

And the following for the railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	89	Lack. & West'n Bonds	98
N. Y. Cen. 6's Sub'n	89	Gal. & Chic. Ext	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	96
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93½	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	93	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch., 2d	92½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	101	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch., 3d	82
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort	90
Harlem 3ds, '68	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	50
Mich.Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	110	Chic. & Al. 1st M	94
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	109	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	88	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	97
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	77
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	107	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75		

The gold interest payments out of the Sub-Treasury last week amounted to only $574,162. This makes $5,302,191 since the first of the month on the United States 6s of 1881, 5s of 1874, &c. About seven-eighths of the amount was drawn in large or small gold certificates of deposit in place of the gold coin.

We learn with much pleasure that Mr. JAY COOKE is about to establish a banking office in this city, in connection with certain resident parties.

It is stated this afternoon that one of the Mutual Marine Insurance offices is in some trouble from the recent heavy losses at sea.

We direct the attention of merchants and others interested in Southern and other out-of-town collections to the card of Messrs. DAVEGA, YOUNG & MCKENZIE, Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, land and collection agents.

Among the official changes taking place since the new year, we notice that Mr. THOMAS DICKSON, of Scranton, has been chosen Vice-President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the place of Mr. ROBERT SOUTTER, who resigns for the purpose of taking an Eastern agency in the company's service.

The usual half-yearly dividend of three ⅌ cent. has been declared by the New-York Central Company, payable on 20th February. The Erie dividends, common and preferred, are payable 5th February.

We call attention to the card of Messrs H. A. HEISER's SONS, No. 38 Wall-street, who in addition to their active dealings in government securities, are also engaged as discount brokers, in buying and selling mercantile paper.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,319,386 64—including for Customs, $363,000; on account of Loan, $669,000; Coin certificates, $215,800. Payments, $2,044,118 50. Balance, $85,456,337 90.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ N. Y. STATE 7 PER CENT STOCK,
7-30 NOTES AND COMPOUND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY THE
NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 5 bbls. Ashes, 2,253 bbls. Flour, 194 bbls. and 4,196 bags Corn Meal, 1,427 bushels Wheat, 9,855 bushels Corn, 10,117 bushels Oats, 525 bushels Barley, 1,153 bbls. Pork, 428 pkgs. Cut Meats, 523 pkgs. Lard, 426 bbls. Beef and 450 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—A slight business has been transacted in Pots at $7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

COFFEE is in demand and firm in price; Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@20½c.; Native Ceylon at 24c. @25c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request at easier and irregular prices, Middlings ranging from 49c.@51c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, at reduced prices. Sales since our last 6,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 35; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 60@$8 25, chiefly at $7 70@$8; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 35@$8 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$7 35
Extra State	7 60	@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 35	@ 8 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 65	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 90	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 10	@15 25

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $8 70@$9 90 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and drooping; sales 250 bbls. Extra at $7 85@$11 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, including Superfine at $5@$6 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $3 62½@$4 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quiet at lower and unsettled prices. Sales, since our last, amounted to 18,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 45@$2 70; unsound Red Western (Winter) at $1 60; and new Milwaukee Club at $1 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 40,000 bushels, at 81c.@84c. for unsound, and 85c.@88c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ⅌ bushel. Oats are heavy and drooping, including State at 55c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@53c.; Old Western at 54c.@56c., delivered; New Western at 50c.@52c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Rye or Barley.

HAY—Continues in demand and steady at 80c.@$1 for North River ⅌ 100 lbs.

OILS—Have been inactive and heavy. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65@1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues dull and heavy at 33c.@34c. for Crude; 54c.@56c. for Refined in bond; and 71c.@74c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand at lower rates. Sales since our last 2,650 bbls., at $29 62½@$30 for new Mess, closing at $29 75 regular; $28 50 @$28 75, closing at $28 50 regular, for one year old Mess; $23 @$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $21 75@$22 for new Prime ⅌ bbl. Also 4,350 bbls. new Mess, for January, February, March and April, sellers' options, at $28 75@$29 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 15c½.@18c. for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon is in limited request, but held firmly, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@15c.; Short Rib, at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@16½c. Dressed Hogs are in request and quoted up to 12½c.@13c. for Western, and 13½c.@13¾c. for City, ⅌ lb. Lard is less buoyant; sales 400 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18½c.; also, 1,000 tcs., February delivery, sellers' options, at 18c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are scarce and in request at advancing rates; 180 bbls. were sold at $40 50@$41 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues very quiet at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy extra to State, and 20c@33c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese has been in limited request at 12c.@17½c. for poor to choice, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 274 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11½c. @12½c., with 380 boxes Havana at 11½c.@14½c., ⅌ ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 12c.@12½c., do., do., refining, at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are dull and drooping. We quote: 14½c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 35,000 lbs. at 15½c. @17c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 114,000 lbs, at 12½c.@13¼c., and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 154 bbls., State and Western at $2 27@$2 28 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 850 bales Cotton at 7-16d. by sailing vessel, and ½d. by steamer ⅌ lb.; 45 hhds. bark at 15s.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 35s. @40s. ⅌ ton. For Cork, and orders a brig with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President.

Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Varnum, Jr., O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of January fifteen and seventeen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Petition relative to Astoria Ferry.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries, when appointed.

By Alderman Coman—

Petition of officers of Ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard for a stand of colors.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By the President—

Petition of the Grand-street Presbyterian Church, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Petition of the officers of the Second Regiment New-York National Guard, to be compensated for the use of their armory by the city during the absence of the regiment during the war.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Alderman Flynn—

Petition of the Protestant Dutch Church, in Sixth-avenue, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Alderman Gedney—

Petition of C. H. Delamater, and others, to remove dumping-ground from foot of Gansevoort-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health, when appointed.

By Alderman Varnum—

Remonstrance of the Citizens' Association against the passage of a resolution compensating F. I. A. Boole for money expended.

Which was read and ordered on file.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Petition of Henry Hilton and others, for suspension of action in relation to Ann-street.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Petition of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Spring-street, from Broadway to North River, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Cortland-street, from opposite number fourteen, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the expense to be borne by the owners or occupants opposite the same.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nicholas Dunn to keep a paper-stand on the southeast corner Canal and Grand streets, to continue the same during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter-stones be set and reset where necessary in Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, in a line to conform to the recent widening of a portion of the same street, and that the sidewalks be flagged full width where not already done, under the directions of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to place cars upon the track in Franklin-street, for the purpose of loading and unloading, the said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, when appointed.

Which was reconsidered and adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Taylor and Brothers to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number ninety-two Reade-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Freedman and Thomas to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number two hundred and fifty-four Broadway, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Murphy and McCurdy to receive and deliver machinery, &c., in front of their place of business, number seventy-six Beach-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Thos. J. Tracy, residing at number eleven Mulberry-street, on the list of blind persons.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. Farmer to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number four hundred and forty-four Canal-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets be renumbered immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Franklin-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Walker-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Leonard-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Duane-street, from Hudson to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. A. Price to put signs across the walk and stand show-case in front of premises number forty-five Division-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Gregg to occupy the sidewalk in front of number sixty-nine Vesey-street, he having obtained permission from the property-owner, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Louis Schlaun to place a sign and show-case in front of his premises, number four hundred and ninety-nine Canal-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Neagle to keep a stand in Coenties-slip, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Margaret O'Connor, residing at number one hundred and eighty-three East Eleventh-street, on the list of blind persons.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Joseph A. Jackson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John Norton, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged eight feet wide, where not already done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with the stone block pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the whole expenses to be borne by the owners of property benefited.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That South-street, from Market-slip to Corlears-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set apart a portion of the yard at the foot of Rivington-street, now used by the Croton Aqueduct Department, for the use of the Street Department in depositing articles and things removed from the sidewalks and streets as incumbrances, the yard so apportioned to be under the control of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of East-street between Broome and Grand streets, be flagged and the curb and gutter set therein where not already done, under direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Aldermen Ely—

Resolved, That the name of Clara Mitler, residing at number sixty-four Lewis-street, be added to the list of blind persons who are to receive from the Comptroller the sum of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Cobanks and Theall, in Harrison-street, between Washington and West, to receive and deliver and exhibit goods in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Faris to place a show-case in front of his premises, number seven hundred and fifty-one Broadway, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. McMahon to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number three hundred and ninety-five Hudson-street, to contnue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That the name of Frederick Barlow, lately appointed Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, be altered to read Frederick C. Barlow.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to effect a lease of the premises now occupied by the Fourth District Civil Court for a term of five years at a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Sixteenth-street, from Fourth to Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That Joseph Armstrong be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers, when appointed.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars for clerk-hire and other expenses, as attendance upon the execution of the resolution relative to donations to the blind.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved that Ann Smith, of number one hundred and sixteen Baxter-street, be added to the list of blind to receive the donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Finance Committee.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That Robert T. Reilly, be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in the place of James Sinclair, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That John White be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of John Burke who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Thomas Donnelly to display a sign in front of his place of business, number one hundred and twenty-five Fourth-avenue, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the actual opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, take place forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That James Miller be permitted to keep a sign in front of his own premises, number five hundred and twenty-two Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, opened according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Alderman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to John E. Hoagland, the lessee of bulkhead from Pier number forty-five to Pier number forty-six, North River, to extend the same to Harbor Commission line, to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That the resolution, approved December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, authorizing the Comptroller to lease certain premises at number one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street from Fernando Wood, for the offices of the Corporation Counsel, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices when appointed.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That Robert H. Clifford be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. Keeler to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and sixty-eight Sixth-avenue, this permission to exist only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to rebuild pier number fifty-four East River, the expense thereof to be taken from the appropriation of wharves, piers and slips.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, when appointed.

By Alderman Ely—

Whereas, By an act of April twelve, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, the Thirteenth-avenue was made the exterior street on the Hudson River, and our present system of grades was established in accordance therewith. This former exterior line diverges from Thirty-first-street gradually outside of the present Harbor Commission bulkhead line up to Seventy-seventh-street, where it is eight hundred feet west of the bulkhead line, and thence continues at the same distance up to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street. The grades of all streets north of Thirty-first-street and west of Eleventh-avenue terminate at an elevation of six feet above high-water along the line of the old Thirteenth-avenue or exterior street of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, but their descent west of Eleventh-avenue being intercepted by the present bulkhead line, they have become impracticable and must be changed, or else the property along the Hudson River will be ruined; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to Corporation be and he is hereby requested to draft an act to be presented to the State Legislature which in effect will change or alter the present grades, to conform with exterior line as established by the Harbor Commissioner in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and submit the same to this board at his earliest convenience.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Edward Healy to hang a small swing sign to the front of his premises number seventy-eight Eighth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street, and the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—

Resolved, That the name of James Fitzpatrick, living in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, be placed on the list of blind persons to receive a donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Haskings, number two hundred and twenty-eight Canal-street, to exhibit goods in front of his premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McBrien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Dennis Sheehan to keep a stand in front of number fifty Bowery, he having obtained permission from the owner of said premises, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Whereas, The claims of this metropolis upon the general government, for the erection of a post-office commensurate with the requirements of its citizens, particularly those engaged in commercial and other business pursuits, have, by the action of the Honorable Henry J. Raymond, been presented to the Congress of the United States for favorable consideration; and,

Whereas, The bill introduced by Mr. Raymond provides for the appointment of a commission, to consist of the Postmaster of the city, His Honor the Mayor, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, thus fully representing at once the interests of the general government, this municipality, and the commercial and other businesses centred in it, in the selection of the commission, which is to be authorized and empowered to provide a location, and to cause the erection of a building calculated to afford the desired facilities for post-office purposes; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Common Council the thanks of the people of the City of New-York are in an eminent degree due, and as their representatives, we hereby cordially tender them to Honorable Henry J. Raymond, one of their Representatives in Congress, for having brought so forcibly to the attention of the general government the imperative necessity for a more commodious building and eligible location for a post-office for the city; and be it further

Resolved, That the Common Council do most earnestly, yet respectfully urge upon the representatives of our people at Washington the great public importance, nay, absolute necessity of advocating the passage of said bill now pending in the House of Representatives with a view of affording more eligible and improved post-office accommodations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, be transmitted to Honorable Henry J. Raymond and the other Representatives from the City of New-York in the Congress of the United States now assembled at Washington.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to J. W. Mason and Company, number three hundred and seventy-seven Pearl-street and one hundred and eighty-eight Avenue C, to exhibit goods in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Irving-place, from Fourteenth-street to Gramercy Park, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

Ay Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Philip Ahern to keep a stand in front of number one Cortlandt-street, he having obtained the consent of the occupant of the premises, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Messrs. Murphy, McCurdy and Worden to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers two hundred and seventy-six and two hundred and seventy-seven West-street, also numbers seventy-two, seventy-five, seventy-six and seventy-seven Beach-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Peter Eager to erect two iron tieing posts for horses in front of his premises number forty-four North Moore-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John McIntee to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number two Elm-street, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank to alter the frame and glass of the street lamps now placed in front of their premises, number one hundred and eighty-five Chatham-street, so as to print the name of the bank upon the glass, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report concurring in making a donation to the congregation "Beth Hamadrash" to enable it to redeem certain of its property sold for taxes.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of making a donation to the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, to enable the trustees to pay taxes, assessments, &c., due on the property of the church.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of making a donation to the trustees of the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Avenue B and Fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of making the managers of the Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, a donation sufficient to pay the taxes of one thousand eight hundred and sixty, on the property of the institution.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Leander Buck expenses incurred in funeral obsequies of Captain E. K. Butler.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating William McManus as Health Warden in the Nineteenth Ward, in place of Philip Fitzpatrick, and Patrick O. Rourke, as Assistant Health Warden of the same ward, in place of Patrick Carroll.

Which was confirmed on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—16.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating Terence T. Tracy as Health Warden of the Seventh Ward, in place of James Kennedy, and Patrick Kelly as Assistant Health Warden of the same ward, in place of James Lee.

Which was confirmed on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Ely—1.

A communication was received from the City Inspector transmitting his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for opening Ninety-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting his fourth Quarterly Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation in relation to the business of the office of the Corporation Attorney.

Which was referred to the Special Committee having that subject in charge.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Loew moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday next, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman Norton moved to amend by making Monday next the day for the next meeting.

The question was put on the motion of Alderman Loew.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution granting permission to Mary O'Malley to keep a stand in Burling-slip.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting Richard Cook to erect a stand in Burling-slip.

Which was concurred in

Resolution to place the name of Catharine Uhl on the list of blind persons.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York be and he is hereby directed to prepare the Annual Manual of the Corporation of the said City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and cause ten thousand copies to be published, under his directions and supervision; and that the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to compensate him for such labor; and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the same amount on the completion of the said Manual—four thousand copies for the Board of Aldermen, also four thousand copies for the Board of Councilmen; also, two thousand copies for distribution by the Clerk of the Common Council.

Alderman Gedney moved to amend by striking out the words "four thousand" appearing as named for the Board of Aldermen and "four thousand" for the Board of Councilmen, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three thousand five hundred," and inserting after the word "Councilmen," the following: "one thousand copies for the use of His Honor the Mayor."

Which was lost on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Gedney, Reilly, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien—6.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—7.

Alderman Van Voorhis moved to amend by striking out the words "four thousand" when appearing as named for the Board of Aldermen, and "four thousand" for the Board of Councilmen, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three thousand seven hundred and fifty," and inserting after the word "Councilmen," the following: "five hundred for the use of His Honor the Mayor."

Which was lost.

Alderman Varnum moved to amend by adding the following:

Provided, That the printing and binding of the same be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and that twenty per cent. of the amounts falling due from time to time to contractor shall be reserved by the Comptroller until the completion of the work, the same to be forfeited in case of failure to fulfill the contract, the clerk being the judge.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Varnum—1.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Varnum—1.

Preamble and resolutions as follows:

Whereas, The applications for donations from the city to blind persons are rapidly increasing in number, and if the practice of making such donations is to be continued, it is desirable to provide some more satisfactory method of ascertaining the merits of each case than that heretofore adopted, as well as to save to the city the heavy expense of advertising separate resolutions.

Resolved, (if the Councilmen concur,) That the Comptroller be requested to give notice to all persons intending to apply for such relief, that application must be made at his office, on or before the first day of May in each year; each application to state the name, age and residence of the applicant, the period during which he or she has resided in the city, which must be not less than one year; whether the applicant is a graduate of the New-York Institution for the Blind; his or her occupation, if any, and especially whether he or she has been or is a street beggar, and such other information as the Comptroller may deem it advisable to require; the truth of each statement to be verified by the oath of the applicant and by a certificate of one or more seeing persons. The Comptroller is authorized to prepare such blank forms for the use of persons desiring to make applications as he may deem advisable, and he shall, from time to time, or on the completion of a list of applicants, on the first of May, communicate such names to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and also to the managers of the Blind Mechanics' Association, with a request that they will respectively furnish him with any information in their possession as to relief or employment furnished during the year ending on the first of May, to any of the persons whose names are on such list, and the Comptroller shall report to the Common Council the list of persons, with all the information thus obtained.

Resolved, That until such report is received from the Comptroller, no action whatever shall be taken by the Common Council upon applications or resolutions presented for such relief, nor shall any donations be granted to persons who shall not have first made application to the Comptroller, as herein provided.

Alderman Ryers moved to amend the resolution by inserting after the words "at his office," in first resolution, the following: "such application to be approved by the Alderman of the district in which such person may reside."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Varnum, O'Brien—4.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Norton—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Gedney moved to reconsider the reference of a resolution at the last meeting, to plank over the sidewalk at the north side of Spring-street market.

Which was adopted.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.

Alderman O'Brien moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Alderman Ryers moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on an "ordinance to regulate permits for street stands, show-cases, signs, hoistways and deliveries," which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances, when appointed, on the fifteenth instant.

Which was carried.

He then moved to amend by substituting the following for the first section of the said ordinance, viz.:

Section 1. All power and authority heretofore exercised by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or by the Street Commissioner, in granting permits for show-cases or stands, for the sale of newspapers, fruits, books, or other merchandise upon the streets, sidewalks, wharves, piers or bulkheads, or for putting out signs, or for the receipt or delivery of goods across, or the erection of hoistways over the sidewalks, is hereby vested in the Mayor, together with the authority to revoke such permits, whether granted by the Mayor, under this ordinance, or heretofore granted by resolution of the Mayor, Aldermen or Commonalty; provided that such application for such permits shall be approved by the Alderman of the District in which such permission may be located, and the consent of the person or persons occupying the premises in front of which it is proposed to locate under such permission.

Alderman Norton moved, as an amendment to the amendment by adding after the words, "Alderman of the District," the words "and a Councilman residing in the Aldermanic District."

Which was accepted by Alderman Ryers.

Alderman Ryers moved to amend the sixth section by striking out the words "ten dollars" and inserting the words "five dollars."

As an amendment to the amendment Alderman Norton moved to reduce the amount to the sum of one dollar.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Ely, The President, O'Brien—7.

Negative—Aldermen Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Varnum, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—8.

Alderman Norton as an amendment to the amendment moved to strike from the ordinance the entire sixth section.

Which was lost.

Alderman Ryers withdrew his former amendment, and moved to amend by striking out the words "ten dollars" in the sixth section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "not more than five nor less than one dollar, at the discretion of the Mayor."

Alderman Reilly moved to further amend by inserting the following: "The Mayor in his discretion may require the payment of a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less, for any such permit, to be accounted for among other fees of the Mayor's office."

Which was lost.

The question then being on the amendment of Alderman Ryers, the same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Aldermen McBrien, Flynn, Loew—3.

Alderman Norton moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Brice, Loew—6.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—9.

Alderman Loew moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Ely, Loew, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—9.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Varnum, McGinnis—6.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at the Factory, in Yonkers, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

A LARGE FACTORY,

situated in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, within 16 miles of the New-York City Hall.

The main building is 384 feet long and 40 feet wide; Blacksmith Shop and Boiler Room 300 feet long, besides other outer buildings.

NEW ENGINE OF 225 HORSE POWER,

two large Steam Boilers, Steam Heating Apparatus, and main Shafting. All the above in perfect order. Also,

9 LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSES,

together with a Water Grant from the State, extending nearly 500 feet into the Hudson River.

The main building is one of the lightest and pleasantest shops in the whole country.

Also, two extra Steam Boilers, nearly new and in perfect order, will be sold at auction at the same time. The above sale is peremptory.

For full particulars and maps of the whole property apply to FREDERICK A. COE, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

Or to T. B. STOUT, Treasurer, Yonkers, N. Y.

THREE ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale three farms situate on the Newburgh branch of the Erie Railway and the Blooming Grove and New-Windsor Turnpike, within one-quarter of a mile of the Salisbury Mills depot. Said farms are of the best quality of land, are well watered, have reasonably good buildings, and the finest sites for dwelling-houses. There is on one of them an abundant and never-failing spring of very cold water. The whole is capable of beautiful and profitable improvements.

Three hundred and fifty acres will be sold together, or in three farms of 136 acres, 120 acres and 100 acres. It has been used heretofore very profitably as a milk farm.

If not sold before Feb. 1 they will be to let.

Purchasers are invited to view them.

ROBERT DENNISTON.

SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE CO., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1866.

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

has removed from the office of Abner L. Ely, No. 22 Pine-st., to No. 37 Pine-st., where he offers his services to his friends and the public for the purchase and sale of real estate, leasing of stores, dwellings and offices, the collection of rents, and obtaining money on bond and mortgage, with the care of property generally.

FOR SALE.

Stores, dwellings, and vacant lots, in this city and Brooklyn; country seats and farms. $10,000 to loan on bond and mortgage on improved city property.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

D. M. SEAMAN,

AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 14 Pine-st.

Real Estate and Stocks sold at auction and private sale on liberal terms. Houses rented.

Printed list of property at private sale issued every month.

VALUABLE FACTORY SITE FOR SALE.—The Belvidere Manufacturing Company having had their cotton mill destroyed by fire, now offer their site and water power for sale, with transfer of chartered privileges; 300 inches water under 2¼ feet head; head and fall 17¼ feet; stream never failing, (500 inches more water can probably be had;) the lot is 136 by about 250 feet; railroad facilities to every point. This is a rare chance for parties wanting to engage in the manufacturing business. For further particulars address A. N. EASTON, Secretary, Belvidere, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, THE three-story high-stoop brick house corner of 3d and North 8th sts., and the four adjoining, 20x34, lots 20x80; also, corner of 4th and North 8th sts., and eight adjoining; houses 20x36; lots 20x100; twelve rooms in each and sub-cellar; water and gas fixtures in all; price $4,250; $2,500 may remain five years. The houses are pleasantly located, and nearly new. Also, 500 vacant lots lying between the East River and 6th-st., and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. No money required where they are improved. Apply to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE IN GENESEE VALLEY.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, containing 500 acres, situated two miles east of Mount Morris, and four miles south of Genesee, and one quarter of a mile from depot, on Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris Railroad. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, good fruit, fences first-rate, and buildings complete; 420 acres improved, balance timbered.

Address CARROLL FITZHUGH, Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.

Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $3,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, one mile from depot, on the Sound, a cottage house, ten rooms; three acres of land, plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; good garden, stables and poultry-yard. Price $15,000 without furniture; half cash. Apply to L. M. DAVENPORT, No. 93 West 20th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., and for permits.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE OF 34 acres, on the east bank of the Passaic, one mile from Newark; the house contains 18 rooms, with fine view of Orange Mountain; one hour from Wall-street; with constant railroad communication; taxes very low and location perfectly healthy. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway, and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 63 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—THE first-class four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, with all modern improvements; 25 feet by 58, with a 12-foot two-story extension; lot 179 feet deep; handsome stable for five horses in the rear on 9th st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—520 LOTS ON LAUREL HILL, having twelve hundred feet front on Flushing Railroad and Newtown Creek, suitable for dwellings and factories; Brooklyn street cars running near, and accessible by water; price in blocks, $150 to $300 a lot, on easy terms; or together, less. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM, CONvenient to this city, just two miles from Peekskill, on the turnpike road, containing 102 acres; good buildings, excellent neighborhood and very healthy. All trains stop at Peekskill. Time from New-York about 1½ hours. Inquire of J. J. YELLOTT, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—One of the most desirable in the county, containing 192 acres under a high state of cultivation, with a large brick mansion and outbuildings, which alone cost what the entire farm can now be bought at. Inquire of MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—AN ATTORNEY ABOUT taking an extended Southern journey, would like to meet a respectable dealer who has good facilities for placing in market real estate, the control of which may be obtained. References satisfactory. Address H., Box No. 3239 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR SMALL LOTS ON westerly side of 3d-av., between 75th and 76th sts.; well situated for immediate improvement; also, large double frame building and plot of ground in rear; two-thirds can remain. MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE ROW OF TEN brown-stone houses in 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; these houses were built in the best manner, by day's work. Price $11,000. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, (8th-st.)

FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, N. J., A FEW minutes' walk from depot, a brick house, 14 rooms, lot 190 front, 100 deep; also, a two-story frame barn; price $5,500; possession immediately. Apply to J. D. WEST, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON HENRY, Warren and Congress sts., the mansion, grounds, &c., known as the Becar Mansion, consisting of large house, stable, green-house, and over 14 lots of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A THREE story brick house in Brooklyn, convenient to ferries; house in first rate order, containing gas fixtures and water. Apply on premises, No. 319 Hicks-st., near Degraw, or No. 125 Maiden-lane. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A BEAUTIful cottage, outhouses, containing about 6 acres of land, and within a short distance from the depot. For information apply to JOHN F. PORTER, corner Broadway and Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINing one or more elegant sites for country seats; on the banks of Hudson River—town of Rhinebeck, adjoining F. H. Delano. Inquire of EDWARD E. COWLES, No. 74 Trinity Building, New-York.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—OR WILL EXchange for good city or Brooklyn property, a first-class farm, 105 acres, 23 miles in Jersey. M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—102 ACRES OF LAND HALF A mile from Geneva, N. Y.; a very fine location, commanding extensive views of Seneca Lake and surrounding country. ROBERT R. NICHOLAS, 35 William-st.

LENOX PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, THREE pieces of property, with dwelling-houses thereon, situated in Lenox, Mass. W. E. SEDGWICK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, near a depot; large double house, plenty of fruit; price $6,000. Apply at No. 76 Cortlandt-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY.—HOUSES AND lots on 37th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 50th and Division, Hammond and Orchard sts. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-story brick houses on Harrison-st., near Hicks-st.; price $4,500 and $5,500; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 21 ST. MARK'S-place. Apply on the premises to JOHN S. MAXWELL, from 9 to 10 A. M.

LOT FOR SALE—CORNER OF PARK-AV and 37th-st. Apply to A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE STABLE ON WEST 31st-st., near the 8th-av. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour by rail from 26th-st. Apply to BOGART & BUSSING, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND ELEgantly furnished house on 5th-av., with stable in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE dwellings in the city, together with the furniture, which is new, costly and elegant.

The house is located on a side street, below 14th-st and near to 5th-av. Lot extra large; possession at an early day. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF Edward Griffin, Esq., at Quogue, L. I., containing 400 acres—130 cultivated, the balance woodland. It is pleasantly situated, and is a desirable and healthy location for a Summer residence, with superior advantages for sea-bathing, boating, fishing, gunning, &c., on Shinnecock Bay. Also, a large trout pond. House large, with good barn, ice-house, and the usual farm buildings. Price $12,000. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF TRACTS OF 100 acres of good timber land in Pennsylvania, only $1 per acre; perfect title; plenty of time to examine it. Part may remain secured on the property, to be paid as the timber is cut. GEO. N. TOWNSEND, Astor House.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NYACK on the bank of the Hudson, 1 mile from the railroad depot, fine large house, boat-house and dock, and the usual out-buildings; variety of fruit. Other country seats furnished and unfurnished, from $10,000 to $45,000. J. A. LYDECKER, No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 5.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—425 ACRES OF LAND, PARTLY improved, with a handsome lake of water upon the same; full of fish; suitable for a Summer resort, 100 miles from New-York; would be sold cheap. For particulars apply to C. LUXTON'S Land Office, corner Palisade-av. and Warren-st., Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 CENTRAL Park lots, running through from 89th to 90th sts., near 9th-av.; 7 lots on 75th-st., near 3d-av. Also, four-story brick house, No. 330 9th-av. Apply to J. B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE—BY HOLDEN & MOORE, NO. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st., a large number of first and second-class houses and lots, in various parts of New-York City and Brooklyn. Also, farms and country residences in Westchester County and elsewhere.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing seven acres, situated on the Hudson, 30 minutes' ride from New-York; fruits in great abundance, and views unsurpassed. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWELVE minutes' walk from ferries, a first-class brown-stone front house, with modern improvements, at a bargain. Apply to H. BREWER, No. 23 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, NEXT, a three-story brick house and lot on 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN good order; price $3,800; 2 lots in garden; possession immediate; located at Morrisania. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., second floor.

BROOKLYN HOUSES IN EVERY PART of the city, all desirably located, furnished and unfurnished, from $3,000 to $30,000; some with from $300 to $500 payments. Apply to H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 35; or No. 221 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE COUNTRY residences at Washington Heights, Inwood, Kingsbridge and Sing Sing. For particulars inquire of THOS. VEITCH, No. 51 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED house on Murray-hill; possession immediately. Apply to LODER BROS. & CO., No. 315 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the valuable and old established stand for business, viz.: the De Noyelles' dock and lumber yard, at Haverstraw, Rockland county; also a store and dwelling-house attached to the same. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av., N. Y.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, SEVeral eligibly-located houses in Leonard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.; the houses are well built, and can be readily altered in any way. Inquire of HENRY HEATH, No. 540 Broadway.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlors to let, with all modern improvements, to single gentlemen, without board, or a parlor and bedroom on second floor if preferred, at No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

NO. 60 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NEW-ST.—To lease for ten years, at a ground rent, the property No. 60 Broadway, 35 feet wide, by 24.6 on New-st. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST extensive and elegant residences in the city, with large grounds; to rent for two or three years only, on account of the owner going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN 37th-st., near Broadway, handsomely furnished, and furniture for sale. Possession April 1. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS. No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST., A very desirable extra large property, for a term of years on favorable terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS—A small house on line of Harlem or New-Haven Railroad; must be within 15 miles of 26th-st. depot. Inquire of L. D. FREDRICKS, No. 949 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

STORAGE STORE WANTED—EITHER on lease or purchase, on lot 25x100, and located between Cortlandt and North Moore sts., and West and Church sts. E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.

WANTED—TO HIRE, NEAR NEW-YORK, A country residence, suitable for a large family without children; on the line of the Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address B. C. W., Box No. 316 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A small store or lofts between Liberty and Duane sts. Address, with full particulars, J. H. BENTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED TO RENT of about ten acres, within 1½ hours' ride by rail from New-York. Address, with particulars, STEPHENS, Box No. 502 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PUBLIC-HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, with land to it, or one in a country town. Address D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SMALL UNFURNISHED HOUSE in Brooklyn, Yorkville or Harlem; rent not over $400 a year. Address W. K., Box 1,114 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A HOUSE FOR TWO or three years, with privilege of purchasing. Address P. H., Station G.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, ROOMS with first-class board, in private family, on line of or near Madison-av. stages; references exchanged. Address M. & D., Box No. 1,295 Post-office.

AT NOS. 174, 176, 178 BLEECKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with first-class board, $7 to $12 per week. Families accordingly.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, rooms for families or single gentlemen, in a brown-stone house, and with billiard-room attached. Apply at No. 343 West 23d-st.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families if applied for soon.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE.

Established in 1855. Situated in the most central part of Paris, RUE DE RIVOLI and PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL.

Six hundred rooms at from 3f. to 20f.; sixty sitting-rooms, at from 4f. to 20f.; a richly decorated dining saloon, table d'hote at 6 o'clock; public coffee and dining-rooms; choice wines; dinners served à la carte, both in the dining-rooms and private apartments; reading and conversation saloons; also, saloons for musical, wedding and other parties; all newspapers and serial publications received; divans, coffee, smoking and billiard rooms; numerous bath rooms; carriages on the premises; first-class private equipages at command; omnibuses running to all the railway stations; postal letter-box; telegraph office day and night; photographic studio; a staff of servants speaking all languages.

PARIS.—THE GRAND HOTEL BOULEVARD des Capucines, place du Nouvel Opera, opposite the rue de la Paix and near the theatres, has been opened since July, 1862. It contains 700 bedrooms, prices from 4f. to 25f.; 70 drawing-rooms from 5f. to 30f.; a magnificent saloon, capable of dining more than 300 persons, and where there is a table d'hote at 6 o'clock. Dinners and breakfasts are served à la carte in the coffee rooms as well as in the apartments. There is a reading-room, with the best English and foreign papers and publications, a music-room and a drawing-room for the use of travelers, without any additional charge. There are also baths, billiard-rooms, smoking-divans, post-office; cabs, carriages and omnibuses going to the railway stations. The servants speak all languages. This superb hotel, possessing all that modern luxury and comfort can combine, and situated in the most fashionable part of Paris, is recommended to the attention of travelers. Independently of their two hotels, the Compagnie Immobilière have established an extensive private Furnished House on the Boulevard des Capucines, opposite the Rotunda of the Grand Hotel, where families can reside as in their own private residences, and where they may rely upon finding the utmost comfort.

VENICE.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the

HOTEL DE MILAN,

at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¾ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Domestic Drama of JESSIE GRAY; OR, THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE. Giants, dwarfs, 100 000 curiosities.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ST. MARC; OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, J. B. Studley, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, Gledhill, Gonzales, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 23, commencing at 1½, EVENING, 7¾ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE WIDOW'S VICTIM; THE BALLOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan, Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Miles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DAY AFTER THE WEDDING and THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 7 o'clock, CAPTAIN MACHEATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH, GILDEROY and BRIAN O'LINN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE REAPER OF BURGUNDY, DOGS OF THE SUNGLE, and HIBERNIAN TINKER. Characters by C. K. Fox, Marsden, Closky, C. Foster, Guion, Brad-Misses Fanny Herring, R. Denvil and Maywood.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

FIFTH-AVENUE POND.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL, FIREWORKS, and TWO FULL BANDS OF MUSIC.

WASHINGTON SKATING POND, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, GRAND CARNIVAL AND BALL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FESSENDEN reported a joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to regulate the apportionment of Representatives and direct taxes. A petition from Boston merchants was presented, praying for protection against the operation of Southern stay-laws. The bill in relation to the qualifications of jurors was called up. It will be found in our report of Congressional proceedings. Mr. SUMNER and Mr. DAVIS thought there were serious objections to the bill, and its further consideration was postponed until next Thursday. The resolution to refer all papers and documents on the subject of Southern representation was called up, when Mr. DOOLITTLE withdrew his amendment to add the words "except credentials," as he was satisfied the resolution was not intended to include credentials. The resolution was then passed. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was then called up. A lively debate took place on Mr. COWAN's amendment to limit the jurisdiction of the bureau to States lately in rebellion. The amendment was finally disagreed to, by a vote of 11 to 33. An amendment to strike out the provision extending military jurisdiction and protection to the agents and employes of the bureau was also disagreed to, as were two other amendments, offered by Mr. SAULSBURY and Mr. DAVIS. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the House a bill was introduced and referred providing for the defence of the Northeastern frontier. Bills were introduced and referred to regulate suffrage and elections in the District of Columbia. A bill to regulate the appointment of Admirals was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Several bills relating to pensions and the payment of bounties were introduced and appropriately referred. Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, brought in a bill prescribing a new oath for every person elected or appointed under the government, except the President. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A bill was introduced for the construction of a ship canal round the falls of Niagara. Referred to Committee on Roads and Canals. The delegate from Colorado introduced a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. Mr. STEVENS offered, but subsequently withdrew, a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the propriety of granting a loan, on paper security, to the Republic of Mexico. A resolution was offered that Mr. DAVIS and other leaders of the late rebellion should be tried by a military court-martial. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary. A resolution to amend the constitution by providing that in case of the death of the President and Vice-President, the Chief Justice or oldest Associate Justice shall act as President until a new election, was referred to the same committee. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to enforce obedience to the law by all men, without regard to rank or color. After disposing of several bills and resolutions of minor importance, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment to the constitution in regard to representation and direct taxes. The resolution was warmly debated, and made the special order for to-day. The House then adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The session of the Senate yesterday was very brief. The preliminary report of the State census was presented. The bill empowering the Five Points House of Industry to bind out children, with their consent, was ordered to its third reading.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced to change the name of the Free Academy to New-York Free College. Mr. LITTLEJOHN introduced resolutions in favor of an application to the general government for assistance in sustaining the system of quarantine at this port. Also resolutions of inquiry respecting the educational needs of the State, and the advisability of an amendment to the school law, by which these interests may be promoted.

GENERAL NEWS.

From the Rio Grande interesting news is received, confirming the reports already published respecting the fillibuster movement on Bagdad, and the capture of the town, and indicating a more threatening condition of affairs at Brownsville and Matamoras. The attacking party on Bagdad was mostly composed of colored soldiers, belonging to the One Hundred and Eighteenth United States Colored Infantry, under command of Col. REED, who, we infer, commands the regiment. No mention is made of any Mexican officers or men as connected with the expedition, though the dispatch speaks of the Liberal howitzers doing service on the occasion. After the seizure of the garrison, numbering four hundred men, another detachment of two hundred men of the same colored regiment was sent over, as the account reads, "to protect American citizens in the place." On the 7th inst., (the town was taken on the 5th inst.,) the One Hundred and Eighteenth was relieved by a detachment of the Forty-sixth United States Colored Infantry, with instructions to withdraw in case of an attack from the Imperialists. The serious character of this lamentable affair is enhanced by the fact that two of the Imperialists were killed and several wounded. The news is of the 15th inst., at which time the fillibusters continued to hold the town. On the 13th inst. three French transports arrived at the bar, but the report fails to inform us whether any troops were on board, though by the way of Vera Cruz and Havana we learn that three hundred men had been sent to recover Bagdad. Gen. CRAWFORD had arrived at New-Orleans for supplies and reinforcements. At Brownsville affairs look more imminent than ever. Gen. MEJIA has put up earthworks and mounted guns between Matamoras and the river, which command the town, and Gen. WEITZEL in consequence has ordered the rebuilding of old Fort Brown, on which a 30-pound Parrott is already placed, and a pontoon train is in readiness. United States officers and men are not allowed to cross the river.

By the way of Havana later Mexican news is received, from Vera Cruz to the 13th and from the City of Mexico to the 9th inst. The Imperial garrison at Manzanilla had suffered much from sickness and want of provisions. The troops of ALVAREZ were in the habit of approaching the fort by night and firing into it with considerable effect, and all attempts to drive them back from the coast had failed. Gen. ALVAREZ had succeeded in getting about thirty officers and soldiers to desert to him. Señor HIDALGO, the Minister Plenipotentiary to France, had arrived at Vera Cruz by the steamer *La France*. Three hundred men had been sent to the Rio Grande, and it was supposed the Imperialists would soon reoccupy Bagdad.

On Friday, in Philadelphia, the legal argument appertaining to the important railroad controversy between the Pennsylvania Central and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Companies, on the one side, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company on the other, was concluded in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The question was on the application for an injunction by the two first-named companies to restrain the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company from entering into an agreement with certain other companies to lease their roads. Millions of dollars of capital and hundreds of miles of road are controlled by each party, the value of which, on either side, is asserted to be largely dependent upon the decision.

Over five hundred original Union men of Alabama, noted for their unswerving fidelity to the national cause, have forwarded a petition to Washington, setting forth that they are proscribed in that State as "traitors to the South," recounting the continued bitterness and violence of the men recently in arms against the government, and deprecating the withdrawal of the Federal troops from that State.

The Missouri *Democrat* says: "From authentic sources we learn that the government has concluded to garrison the forts and protect the routes on the plains with colored troops, of whom at least three full regiments will shortly be dispatched to the Indian country. The intention is to afford entire security to travelers and caravans, and put a final stop to the depredations of the savages."

It is said that a large number of the mustered out white soldiers at Baton Rouge, La., desire to remain in the South, and are anxious to go to work on plantations to make cotton. The *Advocate* says that these men are hardy, industrious and energetic sons of the West, and, if given an interest in the crop, their labor on a plantation would be worth more than twice their number of freedmen.

The Freedmen's Bureau reports that the freedmen of North Carolina are models of good behavior and industry. Col. WHITTLESEY, the Commissioner, says that history may be challenged for another instance of deportment so unexceptionable under similar circumstances.

From Havana intelligence is received that much disappointment is caused by the non-arrival of Secretary SEWARD. The Captain-General had fitted up his country seat for his use.

An ice-bridge has formed above Niagara Falls, extending three miles down the rapids. It is the largest one for many years, and people cross from both sides.

In the Southern States there are 631 schools for colored children. The number of teachers is 1,240, and of scholars 65,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon the criminal libel suit which Mr. ALEXANDER T. STEWART instituted, on Saturday last, against Messrs. GEORGE W. MATSELL and WILLIAM MACKELLAR, publishers of the *National Police Gazette*, was brought before Justice DOWLING, in the Tombs Police Court. Ex-Judge HENRY HILTON appeared for Mr. STEWART, District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL for the people, and Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY for Messrs. MATSELL & MACKELLAR. Mr. A. T. STEWART complained of an article which appeared in last week's *Gazette* as grossly libeling him, and he asseverated with emphasis that he never knew or conversed with the profligate French actress, NATALIE DUMAS, the female into whose toils an aged millionaire is alleged by the *Gazette* to have been drawn. Counsel for Messrs. MATSELL & MACKELLAR replied that Mr. STEWART was not the man to whom their reporter referred in the publication which had occasioned this suit, and motion was therefore made that the complaint be dismissed. Messrs. COURTLAND PALMER and WILLIAM G. LAMBERT were examined to show that to merchants of long standing in this city, the reading of the *Gazette* article suggested the name of Mr. STEWART. Ex-Judge HILTON said that his client had no feeling of revenge to gratify, and that at this stage of the proceedings, having performed a public duty in calling the attention of the public authorities to a grave offence that had been committed, he would withdraw from the case. Justice DOWLING will hear arguments at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

The Common Council met yesterday and adopted resolutions tendering the thanks of our citizens to Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND for calling the attention of the government to the necessity of increased post-office accommodations in this city. A petition was received from the property-holders in Ann and Fulton streets, asking for a postponement of action in regard widening said streets. It was referred to the Committee on Streets. A resolution was offered by Alderman VARNUM, rescinding the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to lease certain premises in Nassau-street for the accommodation of the Corporation Counsel. It was laid over. A resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, appropriating $3,000 for the printing of 10,000 copies of *Valentine's Corporation Manual*. A remonstrance was received from Mr. DALY, of the Citizens' Association, protesting against the adoption of a resolution to pay F. I. A. BOOLE, the City Inspector, $9,650 for expenses incurred in the investigations before the Governor and the Senate Committee, which was laid on the table.

There were 434 deaths in this city last week—117 men, 91 women, 113 boys and 113 girls—a decrease of six from the previous week, and of 34 as compared with the corresponding period of 1865. Of the deceased 193 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 64; infantile convulsions, 33; infantile marasmus, 18; inflammation of the bowels, 21; scarlet fever, 20; croup, 16; typhus fever, 12; diphtheria, 14. From external causes, 35. There were 61 deaths in the institutions, and 37 interment's in Potter's Field.

The trial of Mr. T. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, charged with libel against Judge CARDOZO, of the Superior Court, which was to have been commenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was laid over for another term. This action was occasioned by the fact of Mr. SMITH's indisposition, and the probability that several weeks would elapse before he would be able to appear in court. The business transacted before Judge RUSSEL yesterday was confined to several small cases which are noticed elsewhere.

At a meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday, a letter was read from Dr. CHAS. A. LEE, of Buffalo, on the portability of cholera, and suggesting certain precautions for the prevention of the disease. Resolutions were adopted to send some suitable person to Albany to confer with the Governor on the subject, and also call the attention of the Legislature to the matter; and to take measures to provide a suitable place for the purification of vessels arriving in this port.

WILLIAM SMITH, CHARLES NELSON and CHARLES PARKER, employed as quartermasters on board the steamer *Champion*, of the Star line, plying between this port and New-Orleans, were arrested on Saturday on a charge of having broken into the cargo of the vessel during her outward passage, and abstracted therefrom a quantity of goods, coats and bedding, valued at $800. The prisoners were committed to stand their trial at the General Sessions without bail. A large portion of the goods were recovered.

JAMES CRAIG, a youngster aged 18, who was in the employ of Mr. WRIGHT, agent for the New-Haven Steamboat Company, was sent a few days since to the Fulton Bank of this city with a $1,000 check. He appropriated the proceeds and went on a jovial spree, spending his money freely. His career was stopped by his arrest, when he was committed for trial. $500 of the money was recovered.

There was fine skating on all the ponds yesterday in this city, in Brooklyn and in Jersey, and thousands thronged the various scenes of this amusement all day long. This evening there will be a "carnival" on the Fifth-avenue Pond, for which preparations have been made for some time. On the Washington-avenue Pond, in Brooklyn, there will also be a "carnival" to-night, which promises to be a happy affair.

A carriage containing four persons was run into by a train on the Flushing Railroad, on Sunday night, and smashed to pieces. One of the horses was killed and the other severely injured. The occupants of the carriage received some serious contusions.

Judge BEEBE yesterday argued a motion before United States Commissioner STILWELL, to discharge Capt. PEABODY, of the ship *Neptune*. He denied that the captain had resorted to cruel and unusual punishment in the control of his crew.

A driver named SULLIVAN, of the Belt Railroad, slipped from the platform of his car while driving through South-street yesterday afternoon, and was killed by the car passing over him.

The Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I, was adjourned yesterday for the term, on account of the illness of Justice JONES. This branch of the court was yesterday held by Justice GARVIN.

The trial of PELLICIER for the murder of OTERO continued yesterday. To-day the court opens at 10 A. M. sharp.

Gold and exchange closed dull yesterday at 138¾ and 108¾. Money in easy supply. Government stocks left off firm. The railway speculation feverish and generally lower at the close than on Saturday.

At the live stock markets business opened rather dull yesterday. The few sales made were from half a cent to one cent ℔ lb. net below the prices for similar animals last week. The receipts promise to be about as large as for several previous weeks. Milch cows sell slowly. We noticed a few that were in market one week ago now offered for several dollars less ℔ head. The price for sheep tends downward. Veal calves are in fair demand, and are selling at 13c.@14c. ℔ lb. live weight. The value of live hogs is about the same as last week, but sales are more active than usual.

The Rio Grande News.

We are not surprised to hear that peremptory orders have been sent by the government to Gen. SHERIDAN to take instant steps to enforce the laws against CRAWFORD and his fillibusters, who are attempting to get our country into difficulty on the Rio Grande. It is strange that Gen. SHERIDAN should have needed directions about such a matter. It is singular that he should have permitted the occurrence, repetition and continuance of such things as have been taking place along our Mexican frontier. It shows he regards his duties there in a very different light from what he regarded his duties in the Shenandoah Valley a year ago. Were it EARLY, the rebel, instead of CRAWFORD, the fillibuster, who was in his department, we should quickly see him sent "whirling down the Valley," in a style more amusing to spectators than to himself. And yet to the true soldier or intelligent patriot, the duty required by the government would be performed with as great alacrity in the one case as in the other.

In the New-Orleans news telegraphed to us this morning, there is what is called an "impartial and correct statement" of the capture of Bagdad. According to this it appears the exploit was performed by negro troops wearing our uniform; and that it was really an affair gotten up for the most discreditable purposes, such as riot and plunder. We have no doubt that the authorities will now see to the prompt punishment of the offenders; for the coolness and audacity with which CRAWFORD continues to operate may be seen by the following among other sentences in the telegraphic dispatch: "After wrangling several days with Gen. ESCOBEDO regarding the command of the Liberal forces, *Gen. Crawford left for New-Orleans, (where he has since arrived,) after reinforcements and supplies.*"

After the affair at Bagdad we read that

> "Gen. MEJIA notified Gen. WEITZEL that if attacked from the American side of the Rio Grande, he will open fire, and that most likely some of the shots will lodge in Brownsville.
>
> Gen. GILES A. SMITH was immediately sent over to ascertain what the intentions of Gen. MEJIA were. The result of the meeting between the two is unknown."

It is evident that a man is needed in our service on the Rio Grande who has the comprehension and skill of a statesman as well as the vigor and courage of a soldier; and the sooner we have such a man there the sooner will these wretched troubles which are perturbing the country be brought to an end.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in commenting upon some recent remarks in this journal, belabors Mr. SEWARD as the responsible party in bringing upon the country the late rebellion and war. It clinches its whole argument with a few sentences which it seems to think conclusive:

> "And pray will the NEW-YORK TIMES tell us what man is more responsible for this war than Mr. SEWARD? Did he not first announce the 'irrepressible conflict' doctrine, which was but the theory of that which South Carolina put in practice? Did he not announce that 'higher law than the constitution,' which South Carolina's 'moral conviction' induced her people to believe rested in the 'consent of the governed, and was to be exercised by a sovereign convention?"

It seems by all this that the circumstance that Mr. SEWARD announced the existence of the "irrepressible conflict" constituted him the author of that conflict. But the irrepressible conflict originated before Mr. SEWARD was born; and the fact that some years ago mental aspect of the question modifies any pro he foresaw and announced that it was coming to a heading no more made him the responsible author of it than the forecasting of a storm at sea makes a ship captain the originator of the winds.

The Secretary of the Treasury on American Shipping.

It would seem from the recent communication of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives, that his views are not favorable to any change of the law of shipping which shall allow those vessels which were put by their owners under foreign flags during the rebellion to receive again their former position as American vessels.

The resolution of the House, which the Secretary thus answers, was not in words directed to this subject, but the Secretary seems to have understood it as referring to it, (which it doubtless did,) for he couples with it a resolution which was passed directing the Committee of Commerce to inquire into the expediency of a change in the registry laws which would bring about exactly that result; so that his answer is pertinent to the matter in reality, if not in form.

It is not to be wondered at that there should be a pressure in the direction of this change. Over eight hundred thousand tons of American shipping have been transferred to foreign owners since the outbreak of the rebellion. The Secretary speaks of these transfers as being "in many cases, it is believed, fictitious and fraudulent." He might have put it in much stronger words. Most of these transfers were fictitious, and as a matter of course, none are so anxious to have the laws so changed that they may now take advantage of the fact of the vessels' being actually owned by Americans, as those who were most in haste during the rebellion to take advantage of the cover of a foreign title.

The Secretary says he "should be unwilling to advise in their favor any relaxation of the rigor of the law." We think all but the parties interested will agree with him. It would not be fair to those who refused to skulk under another flag, who paid the heavy premiums of insurance which the carrying of the American flag made necessary, who suffered prejudice in their business because shippers felt it safer to ship under other flags, who saw their vessels burning here and there upon the ocean because they would not deny their name or nation—it would not be fair to these men, we say, to allow those who at such a time refused to confront those perils, to reap now the same advantages to which other bolder, firmer men have fought their way.

But we are well aware that the pressure will be heavy upon Congress to do something for the relief of these disabilities. If Congress should determine to grant the request, and to allow these vessels, formerly American, to retake their position as such, we hope that at least some measures may be taken to show that the country is not insensible to the patriotism, boldness, faith and patience of those shipowners who refused to fly any other flag. Let there be some distinction made between these and the whitewashers, if it be only a formal one, so that at least the former shall have some permanent recognition of their course, if not by pecuniary advantage, then in some other way.

The Claim Agents and the Bill to Restrict their Fees.

Mr. WILSON has introduced into the Senate a bill to restrict the fees of the famous guild known as "claim agents." The majority of these persons have usually hitherto adopted no standard of compensation for their services—except the rather fluctuating one of "get all you can." As it has been found that, in thus creating "a law unto themselves," their clients get very badly fleeced, and as these clients—who are nearly all of the poorer class—happen also to be the wards of the nation, it has become necessary, apparently, to restrain the rapacity of the dealers, in bounty, pay, pensions and allowances. For a long time the Sanitary Commission's office, established in Washington for the gratuitous collection of soldiers' and sailors' claims, partially obviated the necessity, or, at least, excused the duty of taking Congressional action to protect the enlisted men and their families in this matter. But that office—which never, indeed, got jurisdiction over a hundredth part of the claims which have been presented to the Second and Fourth Auditors—was closed on the first day of the present month. For three or four years the "claim agents" have had things pretty much their own way, and it would seem, therefore, they ought to be satisfied with the harvest of percentages already reaped. But we have no doubt that a vigorous pressure will be exerted to prevent the passage of this bill, and money already subtracted in large fractions from soldiers' and sailors' earnings will be freely drawn upon. The claim agents have made many a gallant struggle, and exerted enormous pressure, too, on other subjects of financial interest to them, then why not now again?

Of course, a loud outcry can be raised against the proposition. One objection will be, that the measure designed is a sort of restriction on trade, an arbitrary fixing of prices for commodities, an interference with the natural play of demand and supply. It will be said that an incalculable amount of bounty and pay has been collected through the medium of agents, which otherwise would never have been secured, partly because of ignorance or other incapabilities in the applicants, partly because of the want of professional machinery accustomed to carry through cases, partly because of the technical precision at the Washington Departments, which would discourage the applicants. It will be said, finally, that the Second and Fourth Auditors' offices are under even greater obligations to the claim agents, because their applications to those offices are handsomely and correctly prepared, whereas those of the parties in interest are almost invariably full of errors, and require five times the work in revision. The claim agents, accordingly, can put in the strong case of being ostensibly the best friends both of the government that pays and of the beneficiary that receives. To the former they save time and a mass of labor which would have been overwhelming. The offices could not have accomplished what they have without the claim agents. To the applicant they actually save money, instead of robbing him of it, because his time, and anxiety and oft-repeated applications, even were he not so discouraged as to give up a good case, would be of more worth to him than a very large percentage of his claim. The claim agent, accordingly, will represent that he, like Portia's ideal of Mercy, "blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

Nevertheless, it is clear that the government found economic postulates upon the arbitrary regulation of prices. Moreover, whatever the services rendered by the claim agents, after all they are only "middle men," and are employed in a business which the government machinery supposes (though quite fallaciously, perhaps,) to be unnecessary. But the great point is, that the fee proposed by Mr. WILSON's bill, that of $10, is sufficiently remunerative for the majority of cases. We know some very respectable attorneys whose fees for these services do not average a higher amount. Indeed, it is not the most moderate, but the most grasping agents at whom the bill is aimed. If some practitioners are driven out of the business by the passage of this bill there will be enough left to prosecute it, and probably the most worthy of all. We need never fear that the soldier or sailor will find no attorney to present his claim, and if it should be so, however, at all events he can present it himself. It is the greediness of the unscrupulous and swindling agents which has made some such measure necessary, and it has become a matter of doubt whether the term "claim agent" is not quite as suggestive of the sagacious "claims" of the agents on the amounts they procure from the government as to the character of those applications themselves. To obviate all objections, however, a certain low percentage might possibly be allowed on claims for back-pay and allowances where the amount is unusually large. We imagine the more reasonable and legitimate of the claim agents will not be sorry to see this measure passed, as it may drive the "sharks" out of the fraternity and allow the rest a chance to thrive.

The Last Speech of John Bright.

That sturdy and sterling friend of America, of free institutions and of reform, JOHN BRIGHT, has, according to the latest English news, made another great speech on the reform question in England, at Rochdale. The most remarkable point of this remarkable speech is, doubtless, its announcement of the firm trust which the veteran advocate of free institutions reposed in the good intentions of the new English ministry. He believed that Earl RUSSELL had taken up the question of reform with the energy of thirty years ago. The meeting which he addressed practically endorsed the orator by memorializing Parliament for an extension of the franchise and for voting by ballot. But neither the character and action of the assembly, nor even the latest utterances of JOHN BRIGHT, are so worthy of comment as the remarkable manner in which the speech was received by the London morning papers, every one of which, on the day following, opened their columns with leaders thereon. Their tone, with regard to Mr. BRIGHT, has undergone a wondrous transformation of late. Even the *Herald*, the organ of the ultra Tories and of Lord DERBY, says this is "the least offensive" of Mr. BRIGHT's speeches out of Parliament.

The important question is, to what shall we attribute this change of spirit? Has the tried friend of reform abandoned any of the positions he has so long held impregnably on a well-fought field. Has he modified the views he has maintained through evil report and good report for more than a score of years? Not so. He stands where he always has stood. But the journalists of England are beginning, from sheer necessity and the teachings of the age, to regard ideas as possible, reasonable, even practicable, which some time time since they decried as wild and visionary. *Punch* must make haste to get up with the times. Not long since he had a cartoon, representing JOHN BRIGHT as a "wall-flower" at a Cabinet *soirée*, nobody asking him (or rather her, for the apparel was feminine) to dance, while other cabinet candidates were furnished with partners and salad. JOHN BRIGHT will yet live to refute the aphorism that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country and in his own house.

The Cholera.

We suppose from all we hear and read that the idea is all but universally prevalent that the cholera will be in the United States with the coming Spring. The impression is based partly on the course taken by the disease from the Orient through Europe last year, and partly on the fact that it actually reached our harbor last Fall, where it remained "anchored" for some time. The history of the disease in Europe shows that Winter is not an absolute bar to its existence and ravages; but it is nevertheless a fact that the conditions of its propagation are likely to be less active and vital in the Winter than in the Summer months; and to this circumstance, as well as to the rigid enforcement of quarantine and the excellent treatment of those who were its victims, or who were in contact with its victims, may be properly attributed the escape of our city from the plague at the present time.

The subject is engaging the earnest attention of the medical faculty all over the country, and though there are divergences of theory among scientific men on almost every point relating to its character, mode of propagation and treatment, there is sufficient unity as to the necessity and value of the enforcement of certain great hygienic laws, which are conceded to have a profound bearing on the physical organism and its liability to disease—whether in the form of cholera or in any other form. The subject is also receiving the attention—by no means premature—of State Legislatures in all sections, and of municipal governments in all the great cities. Of course there is no concert of action, and many foolish measures are proposed, and, in some instances, adopted. But even this is better than that there should be negligence or contempt of danger, and we are in hopes that in nearly all cases the counsels of intelligent professional men will ultimately be taken and followed.

The subject was up for discussion and action at the first meeting of our city Commissioners of Health for the year about a fortnight ago; and it was up again at the session of the same body held yesterday. On the first occasion an able report was read by Dr. SAYRE, who made some suggestions for local action, and others for measures of national legislation—the chief among the latter being the proposition for the passage by Congress of a national quarantine law, which should be uniformly operative on all parts of our extended seaboard and over all the ports of entry in the country. At the meeting yesterday Dr. SAYRE again introduced the subject, and with great earnestness and force urged attention to it. Of the lately reported cholera in the West Indies he remarked that information had been obtained by the last arrival from Guadaloupe that the cholera was introduced there by a trunk containing clothing of two persons who had died of the disease while on the passage from Marseilles, where the disease prevailed, and that the woman who washed the clothes and all her family died almost immediately, and that a number of persons attracted to her house by the sudden mortality, were also attacked, many of whom died. In view of these facts which appear to prove, first, the continued probability of the advance of the disease among us; and secondly, the absolute necessity of the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations; and in view of our present want of proper provisions for this purpose, Dr. SAYRE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the chairman of the Commission appoint some suitable person to go to Albany for the purpose of conferring with the Governor, and to urge upon him to call the attention of the Legislature to this important subject.

The mover of the resolution was himself at once appointed on this mission.

Dr. SAYRE reinforced his appeals and propositions by a letter from the eminent Buffalo Professor Dr. LEE, which will be found in another column of the TIMES, and to which we direct the thoughtful attention of the faculty, of State and municipal legislative bodies, and of the general public.

We suppose, after all has been said, that what is really required to be done is neither difficult nor complex. For individuals, there are certain personal observances and precautions of a simple kind, with which everybody must now be pretty familiar through an excellent tract that has been, or will be universally circulated in the city. So far as municipal legislation is concerned, about all that can be done is (1) to keep the surface of the streets as clean as possible; (2) to supply prompt and good medical attention gratuitously for all; (3) to provide abundant hospital accommodations outside the city, and of course (4) to enforce rigid quarantine on all approaching ships. There are great schemes on foot for providing a new and better system of drainage, which is assuredly needed, and to tear down or remodel great blocks of tenement houses—which ought to be done; but it would take altogether too long to consummate these measures for them to have any effect in case we are unfortunately visited by the cholera during the current year.

If we do not make the work too formidable—if we go about it promptly and intelligently, we may, under the blessing of Heaven, keep back the plague or greatly modify its force.

The Conflicting Reports from the Southern States.

In estimating the tone and temper of the Southern people it is unfair to consider them as a unit. We see on the one hand, from the pens of Southern writers, rose-colored pictures of a new prosperity, based on enterprise, industry and education, and destined to excel all the prestige of the past. But from other writers, and those mostly of the prominent and leading men of the South, we get only gloomy prophecies of a ruined agriculture and a debased social condition.

The cheerful opinions first-named come from the younger in years, the less established in life, the representatives of the Young South, who, while perhaps cordially sorry that the experiment of a Southern Confederacy has failed, are still unconsciously elated with the hopes that an absolutely free government holds out to youth and energy. And again, the prophets of evil days are those who in any event have lost all that was most consolatory to their pride of family or estate, and who can see in the regenerated South only a "nation of shopkeepers," with the loss of all that in their opinion gives dignity to a people.

Looking back to the old social position of the South, we find a landed aristocracy controlling its policy. Without formal titles of rank, they had all the essentials of a class nobility. They were the magnates of the land, holding the "poor whites" in a political subjugation designed to keep them ignorant and debased, and maintaining that subjugation by the strong contrast afforded by the condition of the enslaved blacks. Labor was tabooed as disgraceful; and without labor the lower classes of whites remained, socially the nominal equals, politically the serfs, of the great land-owners.

We do not expect to see this crushed aristocracy take the change good-naturedly. They are your true conservatives, and their eyes will always turn fondly to the faded glories of the good old days of class legislation and class domination in social intercourse. The same devotion which the cavaliers gave to "Charlie over the water" when the dread element of popular power dethroned the STUARTS of England, will, for the same reasons, be given by the great planters and statesmen of the South to the lost cause of slavery.

In England to-day, the dead COBDEN and the living BRIGHT and STUART MILL are the iconoclasts of what remains of British aristocracy. Suppose that this English progressive element were suddenly, as has happened here, enabled to open the flood-gates and confer the right of suffrage on the operatives and peasantry of the Kingdom. A few years of tempestuous debate would follow, perhaps a civil war, but in the end we should witness the destruction of the remains of feudalism, the overthrow of class legislation, the destruction of the Church establishment, and, at last, the breaking up of the great landed estates. Doubtless this would bring about a more healthful prosperity and a more truthful greatness for England, but generations would pass before the last jeremiad over the "good old times" of oppression and wrong would be heard.

By a parity of reasoning, we do not expect to see among the first families of the South any demonstrative or really sincere loyalty to the new Union. They would destroy it if they could—but they cannot. It only remains to treat them fairly, and to indulge their little sulks and petulances. Human nature is too weak for such a sacrifice of all past and present prejudices, as some of our radicals would seem to require. Why not let these old gentlemen drivel and grumble in their own highly respectable way? Men at the North, who are engaged in the very risky and not-at-all American business of "founding a family," will sympathize with them—but nobody else will care.

It is our duty to see that nothing of the grand principle of the right of man to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is abandoned. Honestly believing that we are acting for the best interests of the Southern masses, we can afford to be liberal to political old age and decrepitude. If the policy of that portion of the Southern press which is truly loyal would only recognize and profit by these evident antagonisms; if, instead of vague platitudes, they would fairly express the irrepressible conflict between class legislation and the "plain people;" if it would become the advocate of universal liberty, founded on universal education, and thus attract to the support of the government the lower and more numerous classes, and build them up into an industrious and substantial middle estate, they would thus, by the operation of natural laws, and not by governmental tyranny, send home the wedge that would sunder forever the unnatural alliance between the landed aristocracy and the lower classes of the South.

Amusements.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—Mme. FANNY RAYMOND RITTER will give an exceedingly interesting concert at this establishment to-night, assisted by Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. FRED. BERGNER and Mr. J. MOSENTHAL. The programme contains many interesting *morceaux*, and their interpretation being intrusted to the best artists, an evening of profitable pleasure may safely be anticipated. The "Kreutzer Sonata," by BEETHOVEN, is one of the items, being played by Messrs. S. B. MILLS and THEO. THOMAS.

MESSRS. MASON AND HAMLIN.—The musical community will be glad to hear that the fire at the organ factory of this well-known firm, was by no means so disastrous as our yesterday's note of the occurrence probably suggested. The case factory only was destroyed, and as other premises have been obtained, there will be no cessation in the enormous business of the house, or at all events but a slight interruption. The factory where the vital parts of the instruments are made was untouched, being indeed in a different neighborhood.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—A "magic fountain and dancing waters" was introduced here last evening with much success, although we fancy that the working of its many and pleasing effects may yet be improved. We have already had Prof. PEPPER'S fountain, and this differs from it mainly in possessing greater variety of light. It is a pretty and decidedly brilliant addition to our very ordinary stock of scenic illusion.

The uproarious farce of the "Widow's Victim" was played previous to the "Balloon Wedding," and enabled Mr. CHANFRAU to give his inimitable imitations of actors. To listen to them is as good as going to half a dozen theatres of an evening.

There will be a regular matinee at this establishment every Wednesday, commencing at 1:30 o'clock, and ending in time for the afternoon trains. What with the HANLON BROTHERS, the Magic Fountain, and the many dramatic entertainments, there is enough to amuse the young folk and the ladies.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of Mr. Littlejohn's Quarantine Resolutions by the House—Meeting of the Canal Board to make Appointments.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 22.

The passage unanimously by the House, this evening, of Mr. LITTLEJOHN's quarantine resolutions, is an indication that something will be accomplished by the present Legislature in the matter of providing suitable quarantine accommodations. Mr. LITTLEJOHN stated his fear that Congress would not act, and therefore asked for the immediate adoption of the resolutions, so that in case his fears were realized, the Legislature might have time to take efficient action.

The resolutions will probably be adopted in the Senate with like unanimity to-morrow.

The Canal Board makes appointments of canal officers throughout the State to-morrow. The hotels are filled with rival candidates, and the wire-pulling is prodigious.

PERSIMMON.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 22.

The Senate met at 7 P. M.

The President presented from the Secretary of State the preliminary report of the State census of 1865. Which was referred to the Appointment Committee.

Mr. LA BAN gave notice of a bill to incorporate the village of Edgewater, Richmond County.

The bill empowering the managers of the Five Point's House of Industry to bind out children, with their consent, during their minority, or for a shorter period, was ordered to third reading.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 22.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the New-York Prison Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By B. E. PEGIMAN—To change the name of the New-York Free Academy to New-York Free College.

By Mr. FREAR—To revive and extend the charter of the New-York Female Assistance Society.

By Mr. BALDWIN—To authorize towns on the line of route to subscribe and hold stock in the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN offered the following:

Whereas, The commerce of the port of New-York has increased since the formation of the national Government with a rapidity far surpassing that of any other port within its limits, and now comprises more than half the entire commerce of the country, and extends its benefits and blessings to nearly all parts of the land; and

Whereas, Such increase has largely enhanced the expenses and burdens of maintaining those quarantine regulations which are essential to the public health, not only of the City of New-York, but of every inland village, and throughout the whole country; and whereas the nation is threatened with a return of the dire pestilence of cholera, which is now committing such fearful ravages in many other parts of the world, the appearance of which in the port of New-York would go so far to destroy, during its continuance, our commerce, both foreign and internal, therefore

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that in view of the foregoing facts, and of the further fact that the State of New-York has been obliged to abandon her permanent quarantine establishment in consequence of its proximity to a dense population, and is now therefore destitute of the means of properly providing against the spread of the terrible pestilence which threatens our land, it is the duty of the National government to come to her assistance and to afford such aid as may be required to meet the emergency.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and these resolutions to the proper authorities at Washington, and ask them to place gratuitously and temporarily at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine of New-York such number of hulks or vessels not now in use by the national government as may be needed for quarantine purposes in the port of New-York until some other provision is made by law.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the following preamble and resolutions to our Representatives and Senators in Congress for the purpose of securing their active cooperation in furtherance of the object to be attained. This was adopted.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Instruction be and he is hereby instructed to report to this House all the information at his command respecting the methods by which other States of the Union and the governments of Europe aim to secure the general education of their children, especially such laws and regulations having this object in view, as are compulsory upon the natural and legal guardians of the children, and what amendments or additions, if any, may be made to our present school law that will more effectually secure the education of every child in our State. Adopted.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN offered the following:

Whereas the quarantine establishment of the port of New-York is national in its benefits and advantages, and should be maintained in part at the expense of the National government; and whereas the State had been compelled, by reason of her rapidly increasing population, to seek a new location for her quarantine, and is not in possession of any suitable hospitals for the reception of the sick, or warehouses for the storage of goods and merchandise arriving in said port subject to quarantine; and whereas Congress has distinctly recognized the duty and obligation of the United States to provide proper accommodations for that purpose both in the acts passed in 1799 and in that passed in 1864, but has made no adequate appropriations to defray the expense of their erection; therefore,

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby requested and instructed to use their best endeavors to secure the passage of an act appropriating such sum, as, with a like sum which may hereafter be appropriated by the State, may be sufficient for the erection, upon the west bank, or some other isolated location in the Bay of New-York, of hospitals for the reception of the sick, and warehouses for the storage of goods and merchandise arriving in the port of New-York, in vessels subject to quarantine.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. CONGDON moved to amend by asking Congress to take charge of all our quarantine establishment. This was lost, and the resolution was then adopted.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN offered the following

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Quarantine be and hereby are directed to report to this House at an early day an estimate of the cost of constructing upon the west bank in the Bay of New-York suitable docks, wharves, hospitals, warehouses, and accommodations for a permanent quarantine establishment for the port of New-York, together with such other information relating to this location as may be useful to the Legislature.

This was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned.

Robbery of the Mails.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 22.

A clerk in the Baltimore Post-office named ALONZO HUTCHINS has been arrested for robbing the mails by a special agent of the Post-office Department. This makes the second arrest in this office within two months.

Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 22.

GOV. CURTIN arrived here to-day and is receiving a large number of visitors. His message will be sent to the Legislature next Monday.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Details of the Capture of Bagdad.

The City Surprised by a Portion of the 118th U. S. Colored Infantry.

Capture of Four Hundred Prisoners and Four Pieces of Artillery.

The City Deserted and Given Up to Pillage.

Threatening Message from Gen. Mejia to Gen. Weitzel.

If Attacked from the American Side He will Open Fire Upon Brownsville.

Rebuilding and Arming of Fort Brown.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 21.

Brownsville accounts of the 15th inst. give an important and correct statement of the capture of Bagdad, which is as follows:

A party of one hundred and twenty-three, mostly colored soldiers, belonging to the One Hundred and Eighteenth United States Colored Infantry, under command of Col. REED, crossed the Rio Grande at Clarkesville, and divided into three squads.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. the first squad entered Bagdad, which they surprised, capturing about four hundred prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

The second party proceeded to the ferry, where an imperial guard of ten mon were stationed. The officer commanding this guard stood his post bravely, firing his revolver at the attacking party, whereupon he was shot down, and the others belonging to the guard surrendered. In this affair one Imperialist was killed and another wounded.

The third party proceeded to the quarters of Col. RICE, post commander at Bagdad, and took him and those with him prisoners. Col. RICE subsequently escaped, but was again retaken.

A squad of ten men were then detailed to take the imperial gunboat *Antonio*, and fired on her, killing a sergeant and wounding several others.

The *Antonio* fired a volley at the attacking party, killing two and wounding one of them. The attacking party then fired two shots from a howitzer at the *Antonio*, one of which passed through her, just above the water line.

On the morning of the 6th inst. a French frigate lying outside shelled the place. Shots afterward were freely exchanged between the Liberal howitzers on the beach and a howitzer-boat from the frigate.

No damage was done by this firing beyond creating a panic among the citizens of Bagdad, who crossed to the American bank of the Rio Grande, taking with them such of their valuables as they could hurriedly carry off.

A detachment of two hundred men from the One Hundred and Eighteenth Colored Infantry was sent over to protect the American citizens remaining in the place. This detachment continued on guard there until the evening of the 7th inst., when a detachment from the Forty-sixth Colored Infantry relieved them with instructions, it is said, to withdraw in case of an imperial attack.

The French mail steamer lying outside the bar left immediately after the affair, probably for Vera Cruz.

Bagdad was nearly deserted, and plunder and pillage was uninterruptedly kept up by its captors. A large amount of the stolen goods were crossed over the river to Clarksville. These which arrived at Brownsville were seized and returned to the proper owners.

After wrangling for several days with Gen. ESCOBEDO regarding the command of the Liberal forces, Gen. CRAWFORD left for New-Orleans, where he has since arrived, after reinforcements and supplies.

A small force of Liberals are fortifying Bagdad with cotton bales.

Three French transports arrived at the bar on the 13th inst.

Gen. MEJIA has commenced building earthworks and mounting guns, whereof two are sixty-four pounders, between Matamoras and the river, commanding Brownsville.

Gen. MEJIA has notified Gen. WEITZEL that if attacked from the American side of the Rio Grande he will open fire, and that most likely some of the shots will lodge in Brownsville.

Gen. GILES A. SMITH was immediately sent over to ascertain what the intentions of Gen. MEJIA were. The result of the meeting between the two is unknown.

It is believed that the ammunition of the belligerents has been removed three miles from Brownsville.

Gen. WEITZEL has ordered the rebuilding of old Fort Brown, which is being mounted with 30-pounder Parrott's. A long pontoon train is also being rapidly put in good order.

Gen. MEJIA apprchends another attack and is making another forced loan. He betrays much uneasiness of feeling. Several of his own guerrillas in attempting to desert by crossing the river were drowned.

American citizens visiting Matamoras are looked upon with suspicion and distrust, and United States officers and men are not allowed to cross the river.

On the 14th inst. Gen. WEITZEL reviewed the Federal troops in Brownsville, all of whom were in excellent health and spirits.

Additional from Mexico—A New Party—Investigation into the Bagdad Affair—The City Occupied by Cortinas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 22.

A new party has sprung up in Mexico called the ORTEGA faction, the leaders of which hold commissions from ORTEGA and refuse to recognize CRAWFORD, and CORTENAS is said to belong to the party.

Col. LAWRENCE KIP, of SHERIDAN'S staff, who has been investigating the Bagdad affair, returned on Sunday morning.

Paymaster PIERCE had arrived at Brazos with funds to pay all the troops in the Rio Grande district. A Quartertermaster disbursing officer had also arrived there to liquidate all the claims against that department.

A large number of colored troops were being mustered out. There were three regiments at Indianola. Orders had been received for the muster-out of nearly all Gen. CLARK'S command on the Rio Grande.

Aboout four companies of black soldiers were doing provost duty in Bagdad at the solicitation of the American citizens, and no one could leave the place without a pass from the headquarters of the United States forces in Bagdad, Mexico.

Gen. CRAWFORD, Col. EDGAR, District Adjutant, and Gov. LEON, of Tamaulfpas, have arrived here, en route for Washington.

The *Times* Brownsville correspondent says:

CORTINAS now occupies Bagdad with about 200 men. It is understood that Gen. WEITZEL disapproves the action of our officers in the recent capture of Bagdad, and already has arrested some.

All the heavy ordinance had been ordered from Brazos to Brownsville.

Col. HAWKS, agent of Adams' Express, was robbed of $1,500 in silver by some of Gen. CLARK'S command.

Preparations of a belligerant character contintinued both at Brownsville and Mattomoras.

The *Ranchero* says CANALE has issued a proclamation to his soldiers advising them to submit to the Imperial authority rather than unite in a filibustering expedition with the Yankees.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Acapulco and Matamoras in Danger—Disasters of the Imperialists—Monterey Still Held by Them—Discovery of a Plot at Morelia—Arrival of the Mexican Minister in France at Vera Cruz—Gen. Early Returned to Mexico—Further Particulars of the Earthquake.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1866.

The steamer *La France*, of the French West India line between St. Nazaire and Mexico, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, bringing news from that port to the 13th inst., and from the capital, Mexico City, to the 9th ditto.

The sad news of her father's death was communicated to the Empress CHARLOTTE on the 6th, and her sorrow was the more intense from having conceived hopes by previous letters that His Majesty the King of the Belgians was recovering. The Emperor and Empress were at Cuernavaca when the news was brought.

The Imperialists are in a bad condition at Acapulco. The last news received at the capital from that place is dated the 14th ult. At that date all the inhabitants of Acapulco had left after having destroyed the wells, and every night the Republicans, under ALVAREZ, approached the city and exchanged shots with the garrison, the broken nature of the ground roundabout allowing them to do injury without receiving any themselves.

The French war-steamer *Lucifer*, that had been stationed there for several days, lost five of her crew, who fell into an ambuscade while reconnoitering. The fevers of the country had also begun to show themselves, by which there were five deaths a day.

Acapulco was in want of everything, and the only food that could be got was what was furnished by the French navy. The Imperial troops were in want of doctors, and also required a battery of pieces of larger range. The Franco-Mexican force that went from Manzanillo to their assistance found the Fourth Battalion of French without provisions, and with a large number of troops on the sick list.

A column of 500 Austrians, with a few cannon, from the interior of the country, attempted to march to Acapulco to relieve their fellow soldiers, but were obliged to turn back, being threatened on all sides by PORFIRIO DIAZ. The pass in the mountains through which they attempted to go is almost impenetrable, and last year the Algerine sharpshooters from Acapulco, in attempting to force a passage through the same place, were also unsuccessful.

ALVAREZ, says the Imperial paper from which the above news is taken, tries every possible means to make the Imperial troops desert, offering large sums of money, and had succeeded in inducing thirty soldiers and a few officers to join him. He lives on his estate at Providencia, sixteen leagues from the coast.

Matamoras and the places in its neighborhood were likewise in a bad condition for the Imperialists. Bagdad and Boca del Rio had been occupied by CORTINAS' forces, reinforced, say the accounts from Imperialist sources, by disbanded soldiers or deserters of the United States army on the opposite side of the river.

The French mail steamer *Sonora*, which sails between Vura Cruz, Tampico and Matamoras, was not able on her last voyage to leave the letters nor the passengers at the two last mentioned places, and was obliged to return to Vera Cruz. Matamoras was in great danger; and as far as could be learned there, ESCOBEDO, with about 2,000 men, the greater part, says the account in a paragraph, Americans, must have left Camargo to attack it. Matamoras was well provided with artillery. About 300 troops had left Vera Cruz on board of a French vessel-of-war, and it was expected by the Imperialists that it would not be long before Boca del Rio would be again in their possession.

On the other hand, the Imperialist's official accounts state that the States are now departments of Zacatecas and Queretaro are completely tranquil. They likewise boast of a few insignificant successes over bands of guerillas in different parts of the country, but none of any importance.

The republican General, PORFIRIO DIAZ, after leaving Tlaxiaco in the South, posted himself at Putla, eight leagues from the above-named place, threatening the central part of Mixteca, and making another force, likewise commanded by him, occupy Juquila, he himself marching southerly for San Pedro Mistepec, in the direction of Mahuatlan. DIAZ left Tlaxiaco on the approach of an Austrian force.

A plot had been discovered to make an insurrection in Morelia and two or three other places of Michoacan. The conspirators intended to profit by the absence of Gen. MENDEZ to get the small garrison, who occupied the town, to pronounce against the empire. The General being warned in time, suddenly turned back, and by his unexpected arrival disconcerted his opponents. The first thing done was to seize an ex-Colonel, DON GREGRORIO PALINO, as well as his papers, and consign him over to a court-martial. Proofs of his complicity having been discovered among his papers, he was sentenced to be put to death, but it had not, at last accounts, been put in execution, on account of his having promised to reveal the details of the plot and the other leaders.

The Republican General, REGULES, according to the news received at the capital, from Toluca, had moved from Zitacuaro, on hearing of the approach of Gen. MENDEZ.

Monterey was still, that is, on the 26th ult., in possession of the Imperialists, and there were only a few of the enemy in its vicinity.

An official dispatch from the sub-prefect, dated the 21st ult., says that the town of San Juan del Rio, in Durango, was taken on the 19th ult. by a force of 1,200 Republicans, the revenue collector and the Lieutenant in command having run away on their approach. This news is given on the authority of the priest of Nazus.

The Emperor and Empress were to have left Cuernavuca on the 8tn inst., and ought to have arrived on the following day at Chapultepec.

GARCIA CANO, who deserted from the Imperialists with the force under his command, and who was defeated in an engagement at San Felipe del Obraje, on the 3d inst., and again defeated in another fight, all his men being killed, so as to be left alone, was apprehended on the following day at Morelia, whither he had come in disguise by the stage from Iatlahuaca. On his person there were found various papers, bills of exchange, a few trinkets and $500 in gold. He was taken to Toluen, and would be sent from there to Mexico to be tried.

The Mexican Minister at the French Court, Don JOSE HIDALGO, had arrived at Vera Cruz. The same steamer likewise took Col. DUPIN and 300 soldiers of the Foreign Legion.

The Mexican papers give further accounts of the earthquake at Cordova. The dome of the Church of San Antonio fell down—the tower, and rest of the building, being left in a miserable state. The Parish Church had also been so much injured that it was found necessary to suspend public worship in it. Several houses fell down from the violence of the shock, and the piazza of the public square was likewise much injured. So terrified were the inhabitants, that as soon as it was over whole families rushed into the streets, repeating their prayers.

At San Andres Chalchicomula the earthquake was also very violent, and did much damage to the buildings, but no personal accident had been known of. On an estate near Orizaba four persons were killed. The same convulsion of nature occurred at Oajaca on the evening of the same day, the 2d, between six and seven P.M. It was accompanied with a fearful noise, and lasted for some time, knocking down the walls and roofs of several houses.

Gen. EARLY has returned to Mexico.

A sad affair occurred a few days ago at a place called Las Niguas, in the *partido* of Cubitas, 25 leagues from Puerto Principe. Two men who were in charge of the estate, one as superintendent and the other as overseer, being found dead, the latter from wounds received with a cane knife, and the other being found hung. It is supposed that the latter, after having killed his companion, committed suicide through fear of the consequences; but as yet the affair is not entirely examined into, so that it is not known for certain whether such was the case, or whether the two unfortunate individuals were killed by other parties; the suspicion is in favor of the first-named reason.

The cold snap has already passed, and we are again broiling under a tropical sun. LARA.

Suffering Among the Imperialist Forces—Successes of Alvarez—Arrival of the Foreign Minister—More Troops sent to Bagdad.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The French steamer *La France* arrived last night from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that port to the 13th and from the City of Mexico to the 9th instant.

La Era publishes advices from Acapulco to Dec. 14, and says: "The Mexican (Imperial) force which left Manzanilla, found the Fourth Battalion starving and with a multitude of sick. The whole neighborhood of Acapulco had emigrated after having destroyed or mutilized the wells.

The troops of ALVAREZ approached nightly to fire upon the garrison, and the undulating and rocky ground allowed them to cause damage without receiving any. The *Lucifer* was stationed in the harbor for some days and lost five of her crew, who, being sent on a reconnoissance, fell into an ambuscade of the enemy. The fevers had commenced and were causing ten deaths per day. There was a great want of everything, and provisions were only supplied by the French navy.

The troops need physicians and a battery of long range. ALVAREZ obtains by every means the desertion of ovr men, offering large rewards. He has succeeded in getting about thirty soldiers and some officers to desert to him. Gen. ALVAREZ resides at his hacienda, "La Providencia," sixteen leagues from the coast. A column of five hundred Austrians, marching toward La Providencia, were obliged to turn back, being attacked by PORFIRIUS DIAZ on all sides.

By the steamer *La France* there arrived at Vera Cruz Señor JOSE HIDALGO, MAXIMILIAN'S Minister Plenipotentiary to France; also the infamous Col. DUPIN and 500 soldiers belonging to the Foreign Legion.

There have been several skirmishes, small affairs. Of course the accounts we get show them to be victories for the Imperialists. Gen. DOUAY reports a *battle* at Salinas Victoria on the 26th of December, in which his forces killed six of the enemy and captured six prisoners, with their arms and money; also fifty eight horses.

The French steamer *La Sonora*, which plies from Vera Cruz to Matamoras, touching at Tampico, was unable to leave the mails, passengers or cargo at the latter two ports, and was obliged to return to Vera Cruz. Three hundred men had been sent in a French man-of-war to Bagdad, and it was supposed that the Imperialists would soon reoccupy the place.

We have been disappointed in not seeing Mr. SEWARD. The Captain-General has fitted up his country seat for his use while here, and his admirers propose a serenade and a banquet. The latter I fear will not be permitted. We hope to see him before this week is out.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Russian Overland Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Arizona advices to the 26th ult. represent continued skirmishing with the Apaches. The Indians were punished severely.

Mining stocks are dull and lower. Yellow Jacket, $430; Chollar Potosi, $232; Imperial, $109; Gould & Curry, $845; Ophir, $820; Crown Point, $550.

The Overland Mail has arrived with St. Louis dates to the 3d of December.

The Russian government has given notice to the Western Union Telegraph that the steam corvette of their Pacific Squadron will be placed at their disposal, and requested instructions in regard to her destination. Col. BUCKLEY, chief of the expedition, orders her to report at Petropanlomski in May next.

Muster Out of Troops in Texas—The Vote on the Convention.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

An order has been promulgated mustering out twenty-two regiments in Texas. The white troops will be paid off at their respective State rendezvous; most of the others at New-Orleans.

The vote in Texas for the convention was quite small. The delegates elected are mostly of the conservative stamp.

Cotton firm; small supply offering. Sales to Northern buyers at 31c., ex revenue tax.

There was a panic in the money market here during the week, occasioned by New-York and and New-Orleans advices. Gold 138. Freights declined considerably; on cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.; to New-York, by steamer, 1¼c.; tonnage is plentiful. Sight exchange on New-York, par to 1½c. discount. In general, the market is more active, and prices are firmer, especially dry goods.

Petroleum has been discovered in Smith County.

The Annual Charity Fund Ball of the Fire Department.

The thirty-seventh annual ball in aid of the New-York Fire Department Charity Fund, came off last night at the Academy. It was a grand and genuine success, the entire building being crowded with the throng of beauty and fashion, while the floor was kept almost constantly vibrating with the busy feet of the dancers. At midnight nearly four thousand people had assembled within the walls of the Academy, and the crush and crowd was almost too great for comfort.

The Academy was elaborately decorated with a profusion of flowers, hanging from every bracket, entwining each pillar, and forming rich festoons from the galleries to the ceiling. Mingled with this superb exhibition of the floral kingdom were streamers of red, white and blue, giving exquisite relief to the overpowering mass of exotic decoration. The machinery was hidden by flowing folds of drapery, while at the back were burning in letters of fire the words "Volunteer Fire Department," while beneath blazed a trophy of fire emblems—to hook, ladder, axe, and helmet—surmounted by the word "Charity," also in jets of gas. On the stage were also the old double-deck engine of Americus Engine Company No. 6, and the carriage of Hose No. 29. Fire helmets were placed at intervals around the galleries, symbolizing the peculiar feature of the ball.

The music was under the direction of Prof. GRAFULLA, and consisted of two bands, and the sound of melody was thus kept in continued succession. The ball was opened by Ex-Mayor GUNTHER and his amiable lady, Mr. WENMAN and lady, Mr. CONNOLLY and Miss GUNTHER, and Mr. MOTT and lady, who formed the leading set.

Among the leading members for the old Volunteer Fire Department present at the ball we noticed Ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther, C. W. Brennan, H. B. Venn, L. Delmonico, D. D. Conover, J. Y. Watkins, W. S. Bates, R. McGinnis, A. J. Delatour, J. G. Fisher, W. S. O'Brien, J. L. Miller, D. Stanbury, J. F. Wenman, D. F. Willets, W. H. Wickham, R. C. Brown, E. D. Garesche, J. Decker, Chas. Place, J. Anthony, Jr.; W. H. Stodart, J. Lawrence Elder, W. D. Baker, E. Thorn, A. L. Mott, J.; J. M. Price, D. Slote, C. C. Poillon, W. H. Thrall, J. Garcia, C. McDougall, J. J. Westray, A. Slote, J. Hedden, S. Conover, J. Gillilan, C. H. Close, J. A. Connolly, E. M. Banks, Jonas N. Phillips, Wm. A. Woodhull, David Milliken, J. S. Giles, and many others. The display of feminine toilette was quite superb, and imparted its usual variety and beauty to the scene within the auditorium. Taken altogether, the Fire Department Fund ball for 1866 was not a whit behind its many predecessors for brilliancy and pecuniary success.

THE CHOLERA QUESTION.

Meeting of the Health Commissioners—Important Suggestions—Dr. Chas. A. Lee's Opinions on the Probability of Cholera and the Prevention of the Disease.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Health was held yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the Mayor's office, His Honor, the Mayor, presiding.

Dr. SAYRE, the Resident Physician, stated that information had been obtained by the last arrival from Gaudaloupe, that the cholera was introduced there by a trunk containing clothing of two persons who had died of the disease while on the passage from Marseilles, where the disease prevailed, and that the woman who washed the clothes, and all her family, died almost immediately, and that a number of persons attracted to her house by the sudden mortality, were also attacked, many of whom died.

In view of these facts which appear to prove, first, the portability of the disease, and secondly, the absolute necessity of the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations; and in view of our present want of proper accommodations for this purpose, he offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Commission appoint some suitable person to go to Albany for the purpose of conferring with the Governor, and to urge upon him to call the attention of the Legislature to this important subject.

The Chairman then appointed the Resident Physician to perform this duty.

Dr. SAYRE then read a letter from Dr. CHARLES A. LEE, Professor of Hygiene in the Buffalo Medical University, and the author of several standard medical works, which contains views corroborating those entertained by this board, and also some new ideas in regard to the mode of propagation and portability of cholera. He stated that he had shown this letter to a number of the first medical gentlemen of this city, who regarded these views of such practical importance as to demand their general circulation.

BUFFALO UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, }
Jan. 17, 1866. }

Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: Some time since you did me the honor of requesting my opinion in regard to the contagiousness of cholera. Circumstances beyond my control have prevented attention to your request, and even now I can only briefly indicate the conclusions at which I have arrived, after close and varied personal observation of its progress both in our own and in foreign countries.

In the first place, then, I have seen no reason to believe that the disease is ever communicated directly from one person to another, even under circumstances of the greatest intimacy. In other words, *it is not contagious*, according to the common understanding of that word.

On the other hand, facts abundantly prove *that the disease is portable*, and always follows the great routes of travel and commercial intercourse. I hold also that we have satisfactory evidence that the disease is communicated through the evacuations of those infected with it, and in this way only. I could adduce many instances, where there can be no question that the cholera has been conveyed to hitherto healthy localities by means of one infected person, in whom the disease has manifested itself only by an apparently trifling diarrhea. Persons so affected may doubtless travel from one place to another without serious development of the disease, and leave behind, in privies and water closets, germs which may give rise to a deadly epidemic. It is this fact so generally overlooked, or not recognized, that has thrown so much mystery over the causes and mode of extension of this most fatal and mysterious malady.

This fact also explains those apparent anomalies in the progress of the disease, why it often takes no defined course in its wanderings, but spreads indifferently in different directions and to different quarters, now with the wind and now against it, now following the main routes of travel, nevertheless often deviating from them, *but traveling no faster in any case than ships, railroad cars and men travel.* Those great leaps which it sometimes seems to take, and which have been supposed to be owing to the poison of cholera being carried by winds, are thus satisfactorily explained.

Although cholera is undoubtedly communicated by the fresh dejections of those infected, I think there can be little doubt that if the poison may not be actually present in the stools just discharged, it may be generated in them at a later period under certain conditions favorable to its development. These conditions are now pretty well understood. The contact of such discharges with putrid animal and vegetable matter is very certain to develop the poison of cholera, and an impure atmosphere, from the presence of similar matters, favors its rapid dissemination. The accumulation of filth and organic remains, imperfect sewerage, overcrowding of tenement-houses, and the saturation of the earth with the products of decay, are the chief causes of the greater intensity and diffusion of the disease in large cities than in other localities. To these, however, may be added the great imprudence with which cholera discharges are emptied into common privies, gutters and sewers, which serve as *foci* from which the malady spreads in every direction. Hence we find that in localities visited by the disease the houses and streets in which those infected reside are the places of the greatest danger. But while these are being depopulated the epidemic spreads rapidly, attacking first those low, filthy, over-crowded places where the predisposing and favoring causes most abound; afterward ravaging portions of a city and localities which were at first wholly exempt, and which were probably deemed safe from any danger of an attack.

I think the experience on board the *Atalanta* tends strongly to confirm the correctness of these views. The disease originated in the steerage, where it may have been brought by one individual laboring under *cholerine*. As the water closets used by the steerage passengers were not used by the first cabin passengers or the crew, not one of these latter were attacked by the disease, while large numbers of the steerage passengers, who exclusively used them, were seized with the malady. Does not this theory also afford a good explanation of the fact that the disorder is generally more active on lines of travel by water than by land? Although these views seem to me to be abundantly sustained by well-known and acknowledged facts, I am ready to admit that there are some phenomena which cholera exhibits in its wanderings, which it is difficult to explain on any existing theory. But this ought not to prevent us from profiting from what is actually known.

The practical lessons which flow from these considerations are the following:

1. Quarantine regulations cannot be too strict nor too rigidly enforced.
2. The most thorough sanitary measures must be enforced and carried out in all places offered to the invasion of the disease, especially in large cities, where every effort should be used to have all houses, streets, alleys, privies, drains, cess-pools, &c., thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.
3. All intercourse with places infected with the disease must be absolutely prohibited, or at any rate, guarded with the greatest care and precaution.
4. Should the disease unfortunately be introduced into a place, *cholera stools should never be emptied into necessaries and water-closets in common use.*
5. The police should be instructed to pour into every privy and water-closet suitable disinfectants or furnish the same for this purpose.

But in regard to this matter of prevention the admirable directions you have already issued to the public leave nothing additional to be said or recommended. They embody in fact all the results of past experience as well as the deductions of science and reason.

With much respect,
CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.,
Professor of Hygiene, &c.,
In the University of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18, 1866.

D. A. Sayre, M. D.:

MY DEAR SIR: In my letter of yesterday I omitted some points which I wish to add by way of postscript.

And first in regard to *quarantine* you are aware that the quarantine of places in Europe and the United States, during the earlier epidemic of cholera, were nearly if not altogether useless, and you are also aware that the regulations were extremely lax and rarely if ever properly inforced. But such has been the evidence of the *portability* of the cholera by means of human intercourse, gathered from the history of former, as well as the present epidemic, that the strictest quarantine has been inforced in many places, and all such places I believe have entirely escaped the disease. You have also called attention to this fact, as observed in India, &c., in one of your recent communications to the New-York Board of Health.

As the period of incubation of the disease is from thirty-six hours to two or three days (the highest period ever assigned to it not exceeding ten days,) if a vessel arrives from a foreign port where cholera prevails, if there has been no case of attack on the passage, it will be strong presumptive evidence that the seeds of the disease or its specific virus are not on board that vessel. Of course it is possible, though not very probable, that the cholerine or that form of diarrhœa, which precedes generally an acute attack (but which is true cholera) may be present in some of the steerage or even cabin passengers; while there may have been no violent manifestations of cholera on the passage. But as the conditions met with on board our emigrant vessels are eminently calculated to develop the disease in its severest forms, if no such cases have occurred, I think the Health Officer would be justified in allowing such vessel and passengers to come to the city, after undergoing the usual cleansings and purification, and, perhaps a detention of a few days, if there are any cases of diarrhœa on board, or any other suspicious circumstances present.

Of course very close and careful investigation will be necessary in all such cases, and if proper precautions are used, cholera will never be introduced into New-York City through any of its foreign shipping. Should it unfortunately be introduced into other ports and other cities of the United States, then I knew of no other means of keeping it out of our city but the establishment of perfect non-intercourse; and there is no probability of our citizens ever consenting to such an embargo. In fact, the only real security of our people against this disease is in carrying out the most thorough sanitary reform in personal, domestic and civic cleanliness and purification, and it is a work which requires instant attention. Not a day nor an hour should be lost. Laws against the overcrowding of tenement houses should at once be passed by our Legislature, with the power of enforcing them; also granting the right of domiciliary visitation and inspection in all cases deemed necessary. But on this point I have nothing to add to what you have already written and what has again and again been reiterated by others. Truly yours, &c.,
CHARLES A. LEE.

The Resident Physician then remarked that this letter of Dr. LEE satisfactorily explained certain facts observed by Dr. RICH at the Cholera Lazaretto in the Balearic Islands, and at Malta in 1831. Dr. RICH states that he there observed that the persons who had charge of the privies and dejections of the patients were most likely to be attacked by the disease, and suspected that this was the principal source of its propagation. Having observed in Sicily that the choicest wines were preserved from evaporation by being placed in jars and covered with an inch of olive oil in place of a cork, he conceived the idea of constructing receptacles for all the dejections to be covered with oil in the same way, and thus prevent the escape of noxious gases. He made for the purpose large vessels partially filled with water, and poured on to it one inch of common fish oil. Into these vessels all the excretions and soiled clothing were placed and a jet of chlorine gas forced into them to saturation, before they were permitted to be handled by the assistants. After the adoption of this plan not a case occurred among the assistants who had charge of this department of the hospital, whereas, previous to its adoption, they had died at the rate of from two to five a day.

Dr SAYRE regarded these facts and the views expressed by Dr. LEE, as well as the observations made upon the *Atlanta*, as of the most vital importance, as bringing the disease under the control of quarantine and sanitary laws. If these views are generally acted upon and the proper regulations rigidly inforced on our entire sea coast, the people need have no fear of any epidemic of cholera.

The Health Officer, Dr. SWINBURNE, then stated the difficulty in procuring a proper place at a distance from the city where vessels might be properly fumigated and cleansed. He offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in order that the proper steps may be taken to procure a suitable place for the purification of vessels arriving in this port, the Mayor and Health Officer of Brooklyn be invited to attend a meeting of this board to be hereafter called.

The board then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CANADIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY BALL.—Last evening the tenth annual ball of the Canadian Benevolent Society took place at the Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 656 Broadway. The order of dancing presented a very tasteful selection, and the order and grace which characterized the movements of the "light fantastic toe" reflected credit upon the Floor Committee. There were about two hundred couples present. The society referred to has been in existence for fifteen years. The object which it has in view is the assistance of indigent Canadians who may happen to be sojourneying in the city. The assembly last night was a brilliant affair, and fully up to any of the previous reunions of this society. The President of the society is Prof. M. GEORGE BATCHELOR.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.—Rev. Dr. ROGERS delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture in the South Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, on "The Tower of London." The reverend gentleman described the various apartments of the ancient structure, and their contents. After referring in detail to the Crown jewels, he paid a gallant tribute to Queen VICTORIA, who, he said, had been, during our internal strife, our fast friend. He regarded her as a model Queen and an exemplary woman, and he deemed it his duty, in view of all her virtues and excellencies, to say, God bless her. The lecture was listened to by a large and attentive audience.

FIRE IN RUTGERS-STREET.—About 6 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the basement of a tenement house, No. 63 Rutgers-street. originating among the coal sheds and outhouses belonging to the building. Before the firemen arrived the flames had gained such headway that they extended to the first floor occupied by HERMAN BADENHOP and JOHN DUHU as a grocery-store, damaging the premises and stock about $100. Insured for $1,200 in the Amsterdam Insurance Company. The damage to building and sheds will be about $300—insured. The tenement building was occupied by sixteen families.

DANGEROUS.—Since the commencement of the excavating operations at the corner of Broadway and Ann-street, the sidewalks in that neighborhood have become so much obstructed that they are positively dangerous. The track of the East Broadway Railroad Company runs close up to the fence erected round the excavations, so that persons attempting to pass are liable to be crushed by the cars on that route. The police yesterday called the attention of Mayor HOFFMAN to it, who at once directed the Street Commissioner to take action in the matter.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. CHOUTEAU PAUL, formerly Adjutant-General to Major-Gen. HUMPHREY'S, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, was married in Christ Church, yesterday, to Miss JOSEPHINE BRADSHAW, granddaughter of the late Major-Gen. HAIGHT, U. S. A. The groom was wounded and taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, and remained eleven months in Southern prisons. His father, Gen. G. R. PAUL, lost both eyes at the battle of Gettysburgh.

CAR DRIVER KILLED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named —— SULLIVAN, and driver of a car belonging to the Belt Railroad, while passing the corner of Montgomery and South streets, slipped from the platform, and was instantly killed by the car passing over him. The Coroner was duly notified.

THE MCCOOL AND WARNOCK CONTRACT.—The Mayor has signed the warrants for the amounts due the laborers, under the McCool & Warnock contracts for paving the streets. Owing to the abandonment of the contract by MCCOOL & WARNOCK, these poor men have been waiting for months for their pay.

MINTURN MEMORIAL.—The new building to be erected on the ground of St. Luke's Hospital, and which is required by the increasing number of patients, will be called the Minturn Memorial, in honor of the late President of the institution.

DR. OSGOOD'S LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will read a paper on "Washington in the Nineteenth Century," at a special meeting of the Historical Society, to be held this evening.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—A lecture on the historical relations between England and Ireland, will be delivered by WILLIAM B. WALSH, Esq., at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MURDER TRIALS IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The Kings County Court, of Oyer and Terminer yesterday ordered a panel of 150 jurors to be summoned for Monday next, 29th inst., on which day THEODORE YATES will be arraigned before Judge LOTT for trial on an indictment charging him with the murder of Policeman CURRAN, YATES was once tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung, but an appeal being being made a new trial was granted by the Court of Appeals.—GEORGE SCHMIDT, indicted for the murder of HUGO WEICHNER, by shooting, in a lager-beer saloon in Williamsburg on New Year's day, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The prisoner was remanded for trial and JOHN HESS, Esq., was assigned as counsel to defend him.

ACCIDENT ON THE FLUSHING RAILROAD.—A carriage containing four persons was run into by a down train on the Flushing Railroad, near Blissville, L. I., on Sunday night, and completely smashed up. The occupants were rather badly injured, but escaped without any broken bones. One of the horses was instantly killed by the collision, and the other was so badly injured that he had to be shot. The names of the injured men are DENIS FERGUSON and THOMAS and DENIS MEHAN. They were attended by Dr. FERE, of Greenpoint, and afterward sent to their homes.

OPERATIONS OF HIGHWAYMEN AND PICKPOCKETS.—Mr. CHARLES KARBAUM, of No. 102 Nassau-street, New-York, was attacked by three or four highwaymen on Sunday night, about eight o'clock, in Grand-street, between Third and Fourth streets, E. D., who tried to rob him of his money and valuables. Mr. KARBAUM called out so loudly for help, however, that his assailants became alarmed and fled without their expected booty.... An hour previous to the above occurrence, Mr. JAMES WALL, residing at No. 225 Lewis-street, New-York, had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $125 in greenbacks, while stepping from a Greenpoint car at the corner of Second and North Ninth streets.

ASSAULT BY A LUNATIC.—Yesterday afternoon a violent lunatic named DANIEL HUTCHINSON, confined in a cell of the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, awaiting removal to the asylum at Flatbush, committed an assault upon doorman REYNOLDS, while that officer was endeavoring to pacify him. HUTCHINSON, who is a powerful fellow, a ship-carpenter by trade, and a native of Maine, tore up the woodwork of his cell, and with one of the pieces inflicted a severe wound on Mr. REYNOLDS' face. HUTHINSON was then handcuffed for his own safety and that of his attendants.

THE REPAYMENT OF BOUNTIES FOR SUBSTITUTES.—The Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors have thus far satisfied 1,728 claims of parties who furnished substitutes for the army and navy during the late rebellion. The total amount paid is $336,945 32.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Jan. 23—Nos. 11, 13, 14, 39, 46, 29, 34, 61, 62, 71, 15.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

To Capt. H. D. Cutting, of the National Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Erin:

SIR: When we, as saloon passengers on the *Erin*, departed from Liverpool, we were prepared for and expected the usual rough passage across the Atlantic at this season of the year, but did not anticipate a passage of such unprecedented severity as that through which we have just passed.

For twenty-four days we encountered such a succession of terrific gales, or rather hurricanes, that it has seemed to us as though the very elements were combined to bar our passage across the ocean. It did not escape our notice that, when severely bruised and wounded by the passage over the ship of a heavy sea, which carried away several of our boats, you stood firmly to your duty like a true and brave man.

We desire here to say to you that we fully appreciate your conduct, both as a sailor and a gentleman, and that your courage and skill, aided and assisted by the very able officers under you, we are indebted for the preservation of our lives. One and all, we tender to you our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

SALOON PASSENGERS OF THE ERIN.

The swan pours out her sweetest song when dying. In like manner, the fragrance of PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus grows more exquisite as it becomes fainter. This is not the case with the ordinary extracts for the handkerchief. Their original scent soon lapses into a decidedly repulsive odor.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

What Doctors, Ministers, and Professors think of them.—"I recommend their use to public speakers."—*Rev. E. H. Chapin.* "I have never changed my mind respecting BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York.* "The Troches are a staff of life to me."—*Prof. Edward North,* President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.*

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Require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.

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Brilliancy of Complexion is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT'S KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunburn and the dryness caused by the wind and air is remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after shaving. For sale by all druggists.

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Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
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Can have their hair restored to its natural color by using HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair

HEALTHY, SOFT AND GLOSSY.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for Hall's and take none other. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.

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And all kinds of warm and water-proof Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Boys, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.
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Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, only from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice free. For examining lungs with his Respirometer $3. His medicines can always be obtained there.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MARRIED.

ACKERMAN—RANDOLPH.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Geo. W. Clark, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WM. F. ACKERMAN, of New-York, and Miss ANNA B. RANDOLPH, daughter of Asa R. Randolph, of Elizabeth, N. J.

BASSETT—RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 18, by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, ALLEN L. BASSETT and Mrs. ANNIE S. RICHARDS, all of the above-named place.

BARKER—AYRES.—At the Metropolitan Hotel, on Monday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New-Rochelle, WILLIAM JAY BARKER and Mrs. HENRIETTA AYRES, both of New-York.

CIRCLE—BARRY.—On Monday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Father Lafont, S. GORDON CIRCLE, late of Virginia, and ANNA BARRY, of New-York.

FALKINBURGH—OLIPHANT.—At Barnegat, on Thursday, Jan. 18, by Rev. J. I. Corson, Capt. THOMAS J. FALKINBURGH, of Jersey City, and Miss SARAH R. OLIPHANT, of Barnegat, N. J.

HORWOOD—CHURCH.—At St. Peter's Church, Albany, on Saturday, Jan. 20, by Rev. William Tatlock, Rev. ROBERT HORWOOD, of England, and Miss ELIZABETH CHURCH, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Philip Church, of Belvidere, Allegany County, N. Y.

HARRIS—DAVIS.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, by Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, Mr. O. FISKE HARRIS, of Providence, R. I., and Miss EMILY STEVENSON, daughter of the late Charles Davis, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Seventh Day, First Month, 20th, at the residence of her brother, Henry Babcock, ELIZABETH BABCOCK, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn, near Boerum-st., Brooklyn, on Third Day, 23d, afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BOWNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Jan. 22, CATHERINE BOWNE, widow of Rodman Bowne, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 17 Schermerhorn-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

COMAN.—At Orange, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 21, LUCIEN D. COMAN, for many years a merchant of this city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence on Scotland-st., on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M. A train leaves for Orange from foot of Barclay-st., at 11:30 A. M., returning at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 21, BURTON E. CLARK, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, New-York-av., (St. Mark's-place,) without further notice.

CUMMINGS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 21, EDWARD W. CUMMINGS, aged 44 years.

His funeral will be attended from St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend.

COBB.—On Monday morning, Jan. 22, LEONORA, daughter of David H. and Emma L. Cobb, aged 9 years, 6 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1½ o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from No. 63 Willett-st.

ELDRED.—At Milford, Penn., on Sunday, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, EMMA DU BOIS, eldest daughter of Edwin B. and Anna C. Eldred, in the 14th year of her age.

FRUEAUFF.—On Monday morning, Jan. 22, at Hollidaysburgh, Blair County, Penn., ELLIE AMANDA FRUEAUFF, wife of J. F. Frueauff.

GOLDIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, ANNA E., youngest daughter of James and Mary Goldin, aged 2 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at No. 292 West 19th-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, 23d inst.

GOURLIE.—ISABELLA GOURLIE, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 26 West 17th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery on the following day by the immediate relatives of the family.

HULSKEMPER.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 19, JULIANA, wife of the late Wm. Hulskemper, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M., from the foot of Liberty-st., New-York.

HEARTT.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 21, SARAH J., wife of Philip T. Heartt, and daughter of the late Hon. Job Pierson, of Troy, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

JOHNSON.—At Milwaukee, on Monday, Jan. 22, ISAAC A. JOHNSON, Esq., of this city, aged 77 years.

JONES.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, at his residence, No. 101 West 38th-st., EDMUND JONES, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

KIRBY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 21, Mrs. ANNA HALSTEAD, wife of Joseph Kirby, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Gates, near Washington-av., this day.

Utica papers please copy.

LATTING.—At Latting Town, Long Island, on Monday, Jan. 22, ELIZABETH LATTING, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 12½ o'clock M. Carriages will be in attendance at Glen-head at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, on arrival of the cars from New-York.

LANE.—At Harlem, on Monday morning, Jan. 22, MARIA LANE, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, C. A. Bunner, 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

REYNOLDS.—On Monday, Jan. 22, GEORGE W. JONES, son of C. F. and Martha R. Reynolds, aged 2 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his grand-parents, corner of Broadway and 43d-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SPENCER.—At Washington, D. C., on Friday, Jan. 19, of typhoid pneumonia, CHRISTOPHER V. SPENCER, Sr., in his 71st year.

The funeral will take place at his late residence in Plainfield, N. J., this day, (Tuesday,) the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further invitation. Persons from New-York can return on the 4 o'clock train. Carriages in attendance at the depot.

SIMMONDS.—On Monday, Jan. 22, HENRY SIMMONDS, aged 21 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, George Simmonds, Esq., No. 361 West 36th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, the 23d inst.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, in this city, on Monday, Jan. 22, ANSEL THOMAS, aged 61 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 256 West 15th-st.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, of consumption, HENRY W. TAYLOR, aged 22 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, William Taylor, Bedford-av., near Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

VOTEY.—On Monday, Jan. 22, PETER VOTEY, of congestion of the lungs, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 128 West 40th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, at Brooklyn, EMILY STEELE, youngest daughter of Robert L. and Lavinia Williams, aged 2 years and 6 months, grand-daughter of O. G. Steele, of Buffalo.

WILSEY.—On Monday, Jan. 22, MARY N. WILSEY, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 280 Spring-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 23, at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Rhode Island for interment.

WOOTTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 2, at Canterbury, England, EDWARD WOOTTON, Esq., J. P., aged 79 years.

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From Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D., who arrived in China in 1850:

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PEKING, April 24, 1864.

From Rev. James Legge, D.D., Author of the Chinese Classics. Became a Missionary to the Chinese 1839. Belongs to the London Missionary Society:

I am glad to hear that you have it definitely in view to publish your letters on men and things in China, either in London or New-York. I have been much pleased with the extent and accuracy of the information.

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From James Kemp, Esq., Editor of the "China Mail."

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HONG KONG, April 19, 1864. JAMES KEMP.

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THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

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Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.
J. MADISON WELLS.
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

AN Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.,* That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov. 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, coupons or certificates of advances of the Eastern Division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby notified to present the same at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company No. 26 Exchange-place, within thirty days, in order that the proper adjustment may be made of the amount realized from the sale under foreclosure of the said Eastern Division.
R. G. ROLSTON,
President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 PINE-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be holden at the office of the company, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
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Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

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NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

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STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
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JONATHAN THORNE, HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE, RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON, MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS, C. F. DAMBMANN,
U. A. MURDOCK, NOAH L. WILSON.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

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This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCK; CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.
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JOHN MUNROE & CO.

AMERICAN BANKERS,
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and
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issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the ISLAND OF CUBA.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

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No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.—THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,313 acres in one basin of about four miles in length, in which are the celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth and Back veins have been worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.

The Lehigh and Mahonoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of next season, making a direct outlet to Elizabethport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading Roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York. There is abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.

The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired.

For further information, apply, or direct to the office of the company, No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND SILVER PEAK MINING COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK OFFERED FOR SALE by this company for working capital having been taken, no stock will after this date be offered or sold by them at less than its par value.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of this company, held on the 16th inst., THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was elected Vice-President, in place of Robert Soutter, Esq., resigned.
J. C. HARTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866. Poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Duck Creek Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held in Room No. 14 of the Astor House, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3½ o'clock P. M., punctually, at which the report of the Investigating Committee will be submitted.
W. JAFFRAY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Flatbush, Coney Island and Canarsie Railroad Company, will be held at the office of J. PAULDING, No. 55 Liberty-street, New-York, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order. JAMES R. HENRY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will be holden at the office of the company, No. 8 Wall-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LILLY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
JAS. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Copake Iron Mines will be holden at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. WARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Honduras Company, for the election of trustees, will take place at the office of the company, No. 25 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY QUINPEL, Jr., Sec'y.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Liverpool Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865, Four United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each,
No. 24,502, issued to Jay Cook.
No. 92,184, issued to Fisk & Hatch,
No. 18,949, issued to E. Terrey,
No. 18,950, issued to E. Terrey.
All dated Washington, May 1, 1862.
Apply to J. KING & SONS, No. 13 Exchange-alley, Liverpool, or CAMMANN & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.

$100 REWARD.—MISSING—FIVE ILLINOIS State bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 1,174, 1,175, 1,176, 1,177 and 1,178. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, for their return, by JAS. L. BERRIEN, No. 338 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

LOST.—VERMILYE & CO.'S CHECK ON MERchants' National Bank, dated Jan. 19, favor George S. Dwight, for $3,052 50. Notice is hereby given that payment has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
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Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch.
Interest allowed on deposits.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway
DEC. 28, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The usual semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST.
JANUARY 10, 1866.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. (reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day a dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 30th inst., both days inclusive.
JAN. 17, 1866. B. S. GIBLIN, Sec'y.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 16, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 20th inst., at their office No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.
Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1866.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of January inst., and reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved,* That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of January, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of government tax, will be paid by this Company at the usual places, on and after Feb. 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866. W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st February next.
JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-street, New-York.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOS CHRISTY, Pres.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Revenue Cutter Storehouse, Quarantine, Staten Island, by order of
C. P. CLINCH, Esq., S. D. Collector of the port,
1 32-pounder iron rifled gun.
4 32-pounder light shell guns.
2 32-pounder heavy shell guns.
Gun carriages and slides.
Boxes shell and shot.
1 iron armor, weight 3,200 pounds.
Iron forge, &c., &c., &c.
Also, by order of the
LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.
Scrap iron, copper, brass and composition.
About 4,000 lighthouse lamp chimnies.
Also, by order of
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., U. S. Cotton Agent.
The wooden sheds built for storing cotton.
Lot of damaged cotton and pickings.
Lot of junk; 32 cotton trucks.
Terms cash; catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
508 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 Indian rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.
A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols., Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the New-York Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 26th of January, 1866, the following lots of drugs and medicines, property of the United States, viz.:
25 gals. Alcohol
534 lbs. Aloes, Bonaire and Barbados.
79½ lbs. Alum.
30 lbs. Ammonia.
339 bottles Ammonia.
59 gals. Arnica.
127 lbs. Assafoetida.
336¾ lbs. Blue Vitriol.
423 bottles British Oil.
167 1-16th lbs. Calomel.
237 lbs. Cantharides.
1440¾ lbs. Castile Soap.
200 lbs. Simple Cerate.
73¼ lbs. Sulphate of Copper.
114¼ lbs. Copperas.
200 lbs. Epsom Salts.
66½ bots. Sulphuric Ether.
185 lbs. Ground Flaxseed.
296 qts. Spirits Turpentine.
123½ lbs. Ground Ginger.
1,318¾ lbs. Glauber Salts.
26 bottles Tinc. Iodine.
829¼ lbs. Lard.
77 gals. Laudanum.
40¼ lbs. Acelate Lead.
247 lbs. Mercurial Ointment.
1,553 bottles Mustang Liniment.
151¼ qts. Spirits Nitre.
106 qts. Castor Oil.
86 qts. Sweet Oil.
1,828 bottles Opodeldoc.
60 lbs. Chlorate Potash.
697¾ lbs. Resin.
788¾ lbs. Sulphur.
39 lbs. Tobacco, plug.
76¾ lbs. Sulphate Zinc.
Aniseed, antimony, aquafortis, arnica flowers, arrow root, balsam of copabia, fir, basilicon and rosin ointments, bi carb soda, borax, buckthorne syrup, chloroform, condition powders, corrosive sublimate, cream tartar, glycerine, Gilman's and Powel's liniments, caustic, mustard, nutgalls, croton oil, farriers and gargling oils, oils of cloves, juniper origanum, rosemary, sassafras and spike, peppermint, tartar emetic, cayenne pepper, wormwood and yellow root.
Terms cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in, if the interest of the government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Captain of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 19, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS OF THE War Department, I will sell at public auction, at 1 P. M. on the 25th inst., at Hart's Island,
THE PRISON BARRACKS, WITH THE FENCES, COOK-HOUSES, SINKS, PLATFORMS, PLANK WALKS, &C., PERTAINING THERETO.
The entire length of the barracks is 1,846 feet; height of rear wall, 17 feet; depth, 16 feet. There are three tier of bunks, and one table running the entire length of the barracks. The platform for the guard is 1,592 feet long; length of fence, 260 feet, height, 18 feet, four mess-houses, each 30 feet long, 16 feet wide and 13 feet high; two sinks, 60 and 132 feet long, and approaches thereto; 25 doors and 90 windows in the mess-rooms and barracks.
The buildings were all built of good merchantable lumber, and are in good order and condition. They were completed last September.
The property will be sold in lots.
Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of purchase money to be made to the auctioneer at the time of the sale.
A steamer will leave the government dock at Castle Garden at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for the transportation of parties wishing to attend.
Further information can be obtained, and plans of the buildings seen at the office of the Quartermaster, at Hart's Island, and of the undersigned.
The government reserves the right of declining all bids received, if they are considered unfair and disadvantageous.
By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster D. E.
B. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner 17th and H sts., Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of
Drums, sashes, books, jackets, blankets, bedsacks, leggins, havelocks, cap covers, rubber blankets, rubber ponchos, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, shovels, kettles, knapsacks, haversacks, hospital tents, wall tents, Sibley tents, common tents, flags, coats, caps, pack saddles, vests, trowsers, shirts, turbans, &c.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The store must be removed within five days from dat of sale. Terms cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public auction, at Noah Mathewson's Hotel, in Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm, lately owned and occupied by Nathan H. Halsey, deceased, containing 17 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well watered, house large and very convenient, outbuildings commodious, and all new, and in good repair; said farm is situated about one and a half miles from Washingtonville depot, on the branch of New-York and Erie Railway, five miles from Chester and twelve miles from Newburgh; a general variety of fruit, such as grapes, cherries, plums, berries, currants, apples, pears, &c.; over five thousand baskets of strawberries were taken from it the past season; there is about one acre set with Delaware and Concord grape vines of five years' growth; it is altogether a desirable property, pleasant location, in a healthy, fertile and beautiful section of country, convenient to churches and schools; conditions made known on day of sale. Attendance given by
D. K. HUDSON,
Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1866.
Will be sold at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, E and 5th sts., in this city, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, consisting of sheets, drawers, pillow-cases, bed-sacks, towels, gowns, blankets, shirts, musquito nets, tin plates and washbasins, knives and forks, spoons, &c. Also, one fireproof safe.
Terms cash. Property to be removed in forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
2 lots of land, with a two-story attic and basement brick house, south side 73d-st., 150 feet west 3d-av.
10 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 400 feet west 3d-av.
3 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 100 feet east 4th-av.
4 lots of land east side 4th-av., commencing southeast corner 73d-st.
7 lots of land north side 72d-st., commencing 325 feet west 3d-av.
Maps and full particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 106TH, 115TH, 117TH, 121ST AND 124TH STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
1ST-AV.—4 lots northeast corner of 1st-av. and 106th-st.
115TH-ST.—1 lot and gore, north side, between 3d and 4th avs.
117TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 210 feet east of 5th-av.
121ST-ST.—2 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.
121ST-ST.—2 lots, north side, 150 feet east of 3d-av.
124TH-ST.—6 gore lots, south side, 225 feet west of 9th-av.
Maps at office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following describe rolling stock, viz:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three o and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, fi feet guage.
SAME TIME AND PLACE,
(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in th ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 1 miles north of Grand Junction.
At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of roundhouse.
Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE.
Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Jan. 22, 1866.
Will be sold, at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz.:
689 sets four-horse wagon harness, new and in original packages.
1,781 single sets lead-horse wagon harness, new and in original packages.
76 sets six-horse artillery harness, new and in original packages.
370 single sets lead-horse wagon harness, serviceable.
599 single sets lead-horse wagon harness.
161 mule litters and harness, second-hand.
149 pack saddles.
2,637 nose bags, new.
179 carpincho skins, new.
180 yards green baize, new.
835 pounds iron wire, new.
25,566 pounds chain cable, new.
35,638 pounds wrought spikes, new.
Terms of sale cash in government funds.
By order of Col. W. W. McKIM,
Chief Q. M., Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, 23d, WEDNESDAY, 24th, THURSDAY, 25th, AND FRIDAY, 26th January,
At 10½ o'clock, each day, at the extensive LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS and ART EMPORIUM of Messrs. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. (John H. Williams, Jr., successor.)
POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MIRRORS, FRAMES, CORNICES, BASES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, FANCY GOODS AND WORKS OF ART, including all the PLATE-GLASS SHOW CASES and valuable FIXTURES, as the premises are about undergoing extensive alterations, consisting of:
MIRRORS—Large and various sizes of Mantel, Pier and Oval Mirrors, richly framed, of the best qualities and richest pattern frames, in great variety. Also, unframed Plates, various sizes.
CORNICES AND BASES—To match the above, richly gilt and carved, all made to order, of the latest styles. ALSO, FRAME MOULDINGS, of various patterns.
FINE ENGRAVINGS—Framed in gilt and black walnut frames. Of the most favorite and desirable subjects of the English, French, German and American Schools.
UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS—In great variety, suitable for framing or portfolio proofs on India paper, and prints, chromo-lithographs and water colors, &c.
FANCY GOODS—Carved Tables, Statuettes, Stands, do. corner Stands and Brackets, in carved black walnut and gilt; Bisque Figures and Statuettes, Card Receivers, Cheval Glasses, Portfolios, Bas Reliefs and other fancy goods, in great variety.
STEREOSCOPIC CASES AND STANDS—Photo Likenesses and Views, and other fancy articles, in great variety.
OIL PAINTINGS—A number of fine Oil Paintings by celebrated artists of European and American Schools.
VALUABLE FIXTURES—About 140 lights of heavy plate glass, 54x30, best quality, with frame fixtures; Railings, Cases, Stands, Gas Fixtures, Rods, Desks, &c., all in excellent order.
The sale will commence as above, at 10½ o'clock each day, continuing until 1½; recommencing at 2½ P. M., and concluding at 5 P. M., until the whole stock shall be sold.
Catalogues will be ready on day before sale.
The stock can be now examined.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
400 field, siege and sea coast cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast iron guns unfinished.
36 mortars, cast iron, 12-pounders, 24-pounders, 8 inch and 10 inch.
28,326 shot, shell, spherical case, grape and canister for smooth bore and rifle guns of calibres ranging from 10 pounders to 10 inch.
432 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's," new and repaired.
340 muskets and rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 foreign rifles, Austrian, calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 smooth bore pistols, calibre 54, new.
192 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."
27 rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."
1,582 muskets and rifles, United States and foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 revolvers, "Colt's," "Remington's" and "Lefaucheux, calibres 44 and 36.
1,072 sabres and swords.
6,444,000 rounds of ball cartridges for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.
A large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
A large lot of infantry and cavalry accoutrements and horse equipments.
A lot of rope, paulins, buckles, rings, &c., together with a large quantity of smiths and carpenters tools.
Samples of small arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms of sale, cash.
F. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance,
and Brevet Colonel U. S. A. Commanding.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scrantom Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of, and in the following described property, viz:
1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.
2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.
3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV., 126TH, 125TH, 115TH, 104TH, 48TH, GAY AND LISPENARD STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
5TH-AV.—8 lots, comprising the entire front between 125th and 126th sts.
126TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, 100 feet west of 5th-av.
125TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., together with the Colonade House thereon.
115TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 295 feet east of 5th-av.
104TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 3d-av.
48TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av.
LISPENARD-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot on south side, 56 feet west of Church-st., known as No. 30.
GAY-ST.—2 two-story and attic brick houses and lots on westerly side of Gay-st., between Christopher-st. and Waverley-place, and known as Nos. 12 and 14.
Sale without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 33D AND 34TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Board of Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, under the direction of the undersigned Executive Committee:
33D-ST.—9 lots on north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.
34TH-ST.—12 lots on south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.
All the above described lots are 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.
Seventy per cent. may at option of purchasers remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st. DANIEL H. TOMPKINS, JOSEPH GRAFTON, JOHN T. IRVING, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, SMITH CLIFT, Committee.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 23, AT 11 o'clock, within the store—
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 bags Bordeaux Walnuts.
50 barrels French Chestnuts.
50 barrels Currants.
At 12 o'clock, at Pier No. 10 East River—
3,880 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,360 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
cargo bark *F. N. Rowland*, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 24TH-ST., KNOWN AS THE COMPTON HOUSE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The valuable property situate on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 24th-st., known as the "Compton House." The house is large and commodious, fine stables in rear of lots, which are about 25 by 98 feet each. Maps at office of the Auctioneers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, French plate mantels and pier mirrors, brocatel, lace and muslin curtains, sheets, tablecovers, mattresses, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Liberty-st., a large lot of the above-named goods; also, fine china, glass and other ware, lamps, vases, kitchen utensils, &c., ready for and now on examination; also, one French cabinet piano.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the executors of the estate of PETER VREDENBURGH, deceased:
STORE AND LOT NO. 201 BROADWAY, between Fulton and Dey sts., sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1869.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 206 SPRING-ST., between Sullivan and Clark sts.
HOUSE AND TWO LOTS NO. 6 JONES-ST., between Bleecker and 4th sts.
For further particulars inquire of THOMAS EARLE, No. 15 John-st., or of PETER ANDERSON, 47 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of WILCOX & GRAVES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JESSE A. GRAVES retiring therefrom.
JAMES WILCOX.
JESSE A. GRAVES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of CHAPMAN & WILCOX, and will continue the photographic stock business, at No. 530 Broadway, corner Spring-st.
All business of the firms of WILCOX & GRAVES and GEO. A. CHAPMAN, will be settled by the new firm.
GEO. A. CHAPMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866. JAMES WILCOX.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.
CHAS. B. MARVIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866. S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY certify that pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of New-York, entitled "Of Limited Partnerships," they have formed a limited partnership for the transaction of a mercantile business; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NOYES, WILSON & CO. That the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and selling fancy and staple goods, and the commission business incidental thereto. That CHARLES H. NOYES, who resides in Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey; JACKSON O. WILSON, who resides in the City and County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania; and THEODORE S. CHAFFEE, who also resides in said City of Philadelphia, are all the general partners interested in the said partnership. And that JAMES M. BILLINGS, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, is the only special partner interested in said partnership. That the amount of capital which the said special partner, JAMES M. BILLINGS, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and that the same has been actually paid in by him in cash. That the said partnership is to commence on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1866, and is to continue to and terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870. That all the business of the said partnership will be carried on in the said City and County of New-York, where its only place of business will be situated.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1866.

Rev. stamp, five cents, cancelled.

J. M. BILLINGS,
Special Partner.
CHAS. H. NOYES,
J. O. WILSON,
THEO. S. CHAFFEE,
General Partners.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, Jr., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.
(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents, canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

DISSOLUTION.—THE DRY GOODS IMPORTing business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, under the firm of J. HESS & CO., has been discontinued from this date.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865. JULIUS HESS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day established a general import, export and commission business, under the firm of J. HESS & CO., at No. 28 South William-st.
JULIUS HESS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866. ARTHUR GANS.

REMOVAL.—LESHER & WHITMAN HAVE this day removed from No. 8 Park-place to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway. Having admitted Mr. G. H. DUNHAM partner in our business on Jan. 1, 1865, the style of firm from this date will be LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

CHARLES H. WILSON IS ADMITTED to, and E. C. CLARK, Jr., and W. A. SUMNER retire from our firm this day—the firm name continuing as heretofore. WILLSON, WATROUS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore. F. W. DEVOE & CO.

MR. S. HOWARD HOWES IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.
HOWES, HYATT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
MR. EUGENE SHINE HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser understands all kinds of family sewing; has first-class city reference; is a Protestant. Address, for two days, C. N., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., for a large number of recommended Protestant cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, young girls for care of children, chamberwork, housework, &c.; city or country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., for a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks; cooks, washers and ironers chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, &c., city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook and assist with the washing in a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 100 11th-st., near 2d-av., rear for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman, in city or country, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker and is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.; the best of city reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid or to take charge of children, or to take care of an invalid lady; has no objection to travel; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 192 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as lady's maid; can dress hair and act as nurse and seamstress; would prefer to go to Europe with a family; 7 years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 78 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in a private family; she understands her duties thoroughly; has the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 338 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO go out sewing by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can cut and fit; terms moderate. Call for two days at No. 149 East 31st-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman in a gentleman's family to do general housework or mind a child. Call or address Mrs. HANAH, No. 780 8th-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWING by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing and children's clothes. Address M. J., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and chambermaid; has an idea of Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent (German) person, who has experience in housekeeping and family sewing as such. Address L. HABERKORN, No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse in a private family; competent to take entire charge of a baby; has best of city references. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st., near the corner Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; good city reference can be given; call for 2 days at No. 246 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND ASsist with the washing and ironing; best of city reference can be given. Please call at No. 108 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do plain sewing and nurse; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 121 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as waitress and take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 324 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; a competent dressmaker; dresses ladies' hair; wages $12. Call No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress, or nurse and seamstress; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid in a private family. Best of reference. Apply or address No. 115 Laurens-street, near Prince.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE IN some respectable family, by a respectable married woman, who lost her infant a few days ago. Apply at 738 3d-av., between 49th and 50th-sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, healthy young girl, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good city reference; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a commission, storage or grocery business, in view of entering as a partner, with a capital of from $10,000-$15,000. Address ANSON HOUSE, Room No. 38.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; can assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 380½ 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman, as a first-class cook; is an excellent baker. Best reference. Call at 181 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, to do general housework. Call at No. 4 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to engage with a few more families, to work out by the day. Call or address No. 215 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and nurse; has best of reference. Can be seen at No. 90 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid; good references. Apply at No. 151 Ludlow-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork or waiting. Call for one day at 146 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER, or some similar position, in a good house, by a young man of experience, nearly thirty years of age, and at present bookkeeper and confidential clerk for a large house. Satisfactory reference as to character and ability given. Address R. A. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a highly respectable young man of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business; very best city recommendations; will be disengaged in a few days. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 656 Broadway, in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the very best of city references from his last employer. Call in the china and glass store, corner of 24th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as waiter in a private family; with last employer 8 years; testimonials to show; no objection to go in the country. Address W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands the business; would be useful; no objection to the country; the best city reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN (a Scotchman) a situation as coachman and groom; has first-class city reference; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging. Address S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A a young man in a private family, or respectable boarding house; best of city reference. Apply at No. 217 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man of long experience. Address WAITER, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., in the jeweler's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; thoroughly understands the business; would be useful; no objection to the country; the best city reference. Address M. Y., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man, a situation in a good private family; has lived eleven years in his two last places. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store, No. 913 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

$20 A DAY TO AGENTS—LLOYD'S great Map of North America or the United States Continent in 1900, 24 square feet, engraved on steel, mounted and varnished, with rollers, and colored in thirty-seven States and Territories; cost $100,000 and four years' labor; just out, and worth $50, retails for $2 50; shows 3,000,000 places, 500 railways and 60,800 railway stations, 800,000 towns, villages, post-offices, cities, gold and silver mines, 20,000 stations on the Overland, Dispatch, Mail, Telegraph and Emigrant routes across the Plains and Rocky Mountains. The whole Continent is shown from the spot in the Arctic Ocean where Sir John Franklin perished, westward through Behring Strait to the Pacific, and southward 25,000 miles around Cape Horn to Greenland; water entirely surrounding this mighty continent all seen and comprehended at a single glance. By the study of such a map is geography only learned. This is the first map ever made which shows the correct courses of the Missouri, Yellow Stone and Columbia Rivers, and their hundreds of tributaries. I refer to the War Department or the American Fur Company, St. Louis. This is a map for the world to consult; a map for the student and statesman; a map for the crowned heads of Europe to ponder over; showing the greatness of the United States territory, which has doubled since 1842, and its greatness when its wings shall have expanded over the whole continent, from the North Pole to the South Sea. To insure this map being hung up in every house throughout the civilized world, we have engraved a large separate map of the United States portion of the continent, on a scale eight times as large as the main map, and colored it in 3,000 distinct counties, and mounted it on the back, showing every minute village, railroad station and county seat; it contains 400,000 names and 36,000 railroad stations. Both maps for $2 50. Sold only by subscription. County rights guaranteed agents. Order a sample and see the map first. Printed instructions how to canvass well furnished our agents, male or female. A man with capital to go to South America, Mexico and Cuba.
J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher, 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—WE WANT AGENTS everywhere to sell our improved $20 sewing-machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements.* Circulars *free.* Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

BUSINESS FOR ALL—MALES AND FEmales, with capital or without, seeking for the most pleasing, respectable and profitable business, will call upon or address, for particulars, the BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

SALESMAN WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXperienced in fine embroideries. None others need apply. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, including glass; must be a married man, of experience, and able to refer to past employers. Apply at the bookstore of Mason Brothers, No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID and waitress, to go a short distance into the country; must be able and willing to assist the cook with the fine washing; must have good city reference. Apply today, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 7 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS IN a private family about 12 miles out of town, who understands her business perfectly; strong, industrious, and well recommended; wages, $14 per month. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AND chambermaid: none need apply except such as can furnish the best of city references. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at No. 61 West 38th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN shipping; must be a good marker. Address SHIPPING CLERK, Box No. 4,010 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 75 West 12th-st., with reference.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO SEE TO children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 122 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SALESWOMAN IN SMALL WARE department. E. A. MORRISON, No. 751 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—APPLY AT BREWSTER & BALDWIN'S, No. 786 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FILLE (OU FEMME) Francaise ou allemande tres capable, pour soigner deux enfants; les meilleurs renseignements sont necessaires. L'adresser au No. 433 5me-av., MARDI A MERCREDI.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DENTISTS—FOR SALE.
The good-will, fixtures and patronage of a first-class dentist establishment located in the most thriving part of the city. Said business is of ten years' standing by one of the most scientific dentists in the country, and has a practice of eight to ten thousand dollars yearly. Inquire at SMITH'S, No. 65 Liberty-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—OTIS FIELD & CO. offer for sale their well-known BILLIARD STAND, (7 tables,) No. 600 Broadway, with choice stock of liquors, at a great bargain. Or Mr. Otis Field will admit to copartnership a suitable person, to take the place of a retiring partner, and also give him an equal interest in his valuable Kelly's Island Catawba Wine business.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BUSIness man, with from $30,000 to $50,000 capital, can form a first rate connection with a party already established in the stock commission business. Address, for three days, J. M. P., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a well located fancy-store up town, doing a good business; fine rooms attached to the store to live in; obliged to sell out to go South. For particulars, apply to M. CAMPBELL, No. 508 9th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

FOR SALE—BROWN'S PATENT MACHINES for cutting wood toothpicks and lighters, with all the fixtures, and in perfect order; also, exclusive right of use for the term of patents, warranted to cut 25,000 per minute. Inquire at No. 37 Park-row, room No. 15, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,605 Philadelphia Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE—THE EMPIRE SLEIGH BELL, a new harness bell, the perfection of beauty in form and tune. Address L. T. C., Station D, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a first-class millinery goods establishment in the best part of Canal-st. Address Box 4,086 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FANCY STORE, HAVING A well-selected stock and beautifully fitted up; established five years. Apply at No. 276 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.

WASHINGTON	M. SURMONT	FRIDAY	Feb. 2
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	March 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Jan. 20
ERIN	SATURDAY, Jan. 27
THE QUEEN	SATURDAY, Feb. 3

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,

2,600 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:

First Cabin	$105 00
Second Cabin	62 50
Steerage	37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin........$132 50 | Second cabin........$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The JAVA will sail on the 7th February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Jan. 27
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 31
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE, will succeed the EAGLE and leave on Feb. 7.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMSHIP MONTEZUMA
FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,
Is unavoidably detained till TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.

FAIRBANKS	Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE	Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS

The A1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails

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SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$260	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MARMION,
Capt. E. R. WARSAW,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P.M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

FROM PIER NO. 3, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3, North River, and will sail for Savannah direct SATURDAY, Jan. 27. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah,
B. H. HARDEE.

N. B.—The steamers of this line will hereafter sail regularly from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., the SAN JACINTO sailing thence SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU	Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE	Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

First cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.

All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

Cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.

The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

For deck passage apply on board.

Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships LEO, MERRIL, Commander; VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

SOUTHERN SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH are notified that the railroad is complete from that city to Augusta, and expresses are run daily for all descriptions of merchandise shipped by Adams' Express Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.

First cabin passage..........$40.

The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY P. SOUDER	Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA	Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship
COMMANDER, TERRY, Master,
is receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above, from Pier No. 14, East River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 27. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

KENTLEDGE AND PIG IRON FOR ballast, in lots to suit purchasers. For sale by WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:15, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:15 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS

SPRING TRADE—1866.

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING,
GENERAL STOCK OF FAVORITE BRANDS OF BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, WHITE GOODS,

Housekeeping goods, hosiery, under-wear, ladies' and misses' under-clothing, corsets, skirts, lace goods, embroideries,
RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

Always a full assortment of best quality ladies', gents' and children's KID GLOVES.

LEGRAIN'S

OPERA CLOAKS from $20 to $50 for the
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL of the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY, at
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN'S

OPERA CLOAKS from $20 to $50 for the
LIGHT GUARD BALL, at
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN'S

OPERA CLOAKS from $20 to $50 for the
SEVENTH REGIMENT GRAND RECEPTION,
Can be had at
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 35 AND 37,
RUE ST. ARNAUD, NO. 7,
AND RUE NUEVE DES CAPUCINES, 16.

SILK STUFFS.
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
LACE.
INDIA CACHEMIRES.
FRENCH SHAWLS.
FANCY TISSUES.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate CUTTING OUT AND MAKING UP DRESSES in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. Consequently this company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

NEW PATTERNS OF AXMINSTER,

VELVET,
BRUSSELS AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
JUST OPENED AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS,

$1 25 PER YARD; FORMER PRICE $2.
THE LAST
OF THE IMPORTATION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BERLIN WOOL

CHAIR COVERS AND FIRE SCREENS,
in elegant designs,
just received, at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ELEGANT BALMORAL SKIRTS,

PARIS MADE,
just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FANCY HOSIERY.

New styles, for walking, riding, skating and masquerade; also ladies' and misses' merino vests and drawers, made from fine Australian wool, of superior finish; white and scarlet cloth gloves, mittens, hoods, gaiters, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. east side.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!—WE WILL SELL FOR THIRTY days only, our extensive stock at greatly reduced prices: Fine French and meadow mink sets, $10; Siberian mink sets, beautiful, $35; rich mink sable sets, $50; splendid Siberian squirrel, $15; royal ermine, $45; sable extra, $125; ladies' hoods, skating caps, Hudson Bay and prairie wolf, black and grizzly bear, white, red and gray fox robes; gent's fur caps, collars and gloves, very low. WM. E. FLEMING, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, setts $25 to $35; fine rich setts, $50; Siberian squirrel setts, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths.
FLEMING, Manager.

CHINA AND GLASS.

CHINA AND GLASS.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,

NO. 479 BROADWAY,

BELOW BROOME-ST.,

NOW OFFER

THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

DECORATED GOODS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

FOR TWENTY DAYS,

BEFORE TAKING INVENTORY.

THE GOODS ARE NEW AND PRETTY,

AND WILL BE FOUND CHEAP.

THE OFFERING IS IN GOOD FAITH.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,

OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.

YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.

STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK OF LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

105.—ALL PERSONS WISHING THE services of a humane, careful and skillful dentist should call on Dr. J. A. KELLEY, No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Dr. Kelley is particularly successful with very nervous persons, and also children.

TO DR. HOYT IS DUE THE CREDIT OF ORIGINATING and using the ONLY METHOD by which it is possible to administer nitrous oxide pure. Dr. Hoyt has used it for years; extracting thousands of teeth with perfect success. Only office, No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will read a paper on *Washington in the Nineteenth Century.*
ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. G. Hanley

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
TUESDAY, Jan. 23,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
presented with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
and a SPLENDID CAST, embracing the names of Mr. Chas. Barron, J. H. Taylor, C. Kemble Mason, W. A. Donaldson, Miss Effie Germon and Marie Wilkins, Messrs. J. Dyott, W. S. Andrews, H. Bland, J. L. Donnelly, W. S. Burroughs, Decker, King, Easton, Miss Andrews, Miss Hogan, &c.

Doors open at 6¾. Overture at 7:20.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
EVERY WEDNESDAY.

The second,
ON TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) 24th,
on which occasion
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear, for the first time in three years, as
RUY BLAS.

Doors open at 12½; commencing at 1 o'clock—terminating in time to enable parties to reach the return trains, boats, &c.

Seats may now be secured.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
(for the second time in several years,)
Sheridan's beautiful play of
PIZARRO.
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR..........as..........ROLLA

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS 7¾.

GEORGE WOOD..........Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Acting Manager
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Third week of the great comedian
J. E. OWENS..........as..........UNCLE SHINGLE
IN HIS NEW PLAY.

A personation ranked by critics on both sides of the Atlantic conspicuously among the
GRANDEST OF HISTRIONIC TRIUMPHS.

Old Solon—The great theatrical attraction, and those who would avoid the crowds around the box-office at night, or make sure of seats, should secure places in advance.

THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY,
in three acts, entitled
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 1½; closing at 3¾ P. M.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8.
SECOND SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
By Messrs. W. MASON, THEO. THOMAS,
J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER.

Sextet. String, C, Op. 140.	Spohr
Trio. Piano, G minor, Op. 110.	Schumann
Quartet. String, E flat, Op. 74.	Beethoven

Tickets, $1 50 each, may be had at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
THE NEW OPERA SEASON
will positively commence
On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1866.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
for a series of TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS will be received at the Box Office of the Academy of Music on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Further particulars in next Monday's advertisements.

MISS ZELDA HARRISON'S

FIRST GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

Miss Harrison will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HARRY SANDERSON, JEHIN PRUME and ED. HOFFMAN.

Admission $1. Tickets at the music-stores. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, at Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's and Irving Hall.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION! MORE NOVELTIES!
THAT'S MY SISTER.
Madame Pepperer..........Rollini Howard
Count McGinnis..........Dan Bryant
LITTLE MAC AS JOCKO, THE MONKEY.
Chas. Henry, J. W. Raynor, G. S. Fowler, W. P. Grier.

The pleasing vocal quartette with the popular Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, D. Emmett, Little Mac. Dan Bryant will speak his famous Stump Speech.

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Parquet, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Private Boxes, $5.

LECTURES.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS WILL SPEAK at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, MONDAY Evening, Jan. 29. Subject: *The Assassination and its Lessons.* Tickets, (entitling to a reserved seat,) 50 cents, for sale at SWAYNE'S, No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Tickets admitting to Family Circle and Amphitheatre will be for sale at the door, on the night of the lecture, price 25 cents.

JAMES T. BRADY, ESQ., WILL LECTURE before the Bloomingdale Catholic Association at their hall, No. 781 8th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Songs of Ireland.* Tickets 50 cents; can be had of any of the members, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
Is a positive cure for Scrofula in all its manifold forms, as thousands can testify. Circulars free.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 423 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162, Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. S. M. ELLIOTT, PHYSICIAN AND Ophthalmic Surgeon, and Oculist, has resumed the practice of ophthalmic medicine and surgery. Office No. 32 Waverley-place, University of New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7¼. BEGIN AT 8.
TO-NIGHT—TUESDAY,
and EVERY NIGHT, except Wednesday, 24th inst.,

The drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR, THE OUTCAST.

Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.

Notwithstanding the great demand for seats to witness the above extraordinary and successful drama, the Manager, in order to carry out his system of variety which has already been advertised, will introduce a COMEDY NIGHT into each week's performance, inaugurating this programme on
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Jan. 24,
when will be given, for the first time in two years, Sheridan's sterling comedy of
THE RIVALS,
in which will appear Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Geo. Holland, Norton, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, and Mrs. John Sefton.

LUCY RUSHTON'S

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Miss LUCY RUSHTON

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 23,
will be presented the comedy of
THE DAY AFTER
THE WEDDING.
Lady Elizabeth Freelove..........Miss Lucy Rushton
Colonel Freelove..........Mr. J. K. Mortimer

The performance will conclude with Douglas Jerrold's comedy of
THE PRISONER OF WAR.

Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Moore, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and the entire strength of the company.

Leader of orchestra..........M. H. Tissington

On Monday, Jan. 29, will be presented a comedy, in which Miss RUSHTON will appear in a
NEW CHARACTER.
And on the same evening an entirely new
MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
founded upon the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
with new scenery and mechanical effects.

Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. Schonberg

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.

In active preparation, A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Notwithstanding the great success which has attended the production of the beautiful play entitled
ST. MARC,
OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
written expressly for the favorite and eminent artist
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who appears in his original character, it can only be performed on
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 23,
and also on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
as, in accordance with universal desire,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
will appear on THURSDAY EVENING, in his great character of SIR GILES OVERREACH. Therefore,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
is announced as the last representation of the beautiful and romantic play of
ST. MARC,
abounding in beautiful sentiments, patriotic inspirations and soul-stirring pictures and effects, and which will be presented
WITH A POWERFUL CAST, including
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
and the principal members of the company.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will shortly make her appearance.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises 7¾.

Seats secured three days in advance.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager..........GEORGE WOOD
EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock,
MR. CHANFRAU
in two characters, as JERRY CLIP, with his
UNAPPROACHABLE IMITATIONS,
in the
WIDOW'S VICTIM,
and PAUL in
THE BALLOON WEDDING.

The HANLON BROTHERS in their marvelous GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS, and the MAGIC FOUNTAIN OF DANCING WATERS AND SHOWER OF GOLD, by Prof. SILVESTOR.

The whole forming
A COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.
Admission..........50 cents
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MATINEE, } WOOD'S THEATRE,
MATINEE, } Broadway, opposite
MATINEE. } St. Nicholas Hotel.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, commencing at 1½ o'clock.
Mr. CHANFRAU,
HANLON BROTHERS,
MAGIC FOUNTAIN,
forming an entertainment admirably adapted for families. SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866.

First night of an entirely new and original Drama of powerful interest, and produced in the excellent manner that characterizes this Theatre, entitled,
CAPTAIN MACHEATH;
OR,
THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
GORGEOUS DRESSES,
GRAND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
BRILLIANT TABLEAUX.
ALL THE EXCELLENT COMPANY IN THE CAST.
In addition to which, the romantic drama of
GILDEROY,
and the farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE NO. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE NO. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1	$100,000
On route No. 2	200,000
On route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GERARD C. LESTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 49 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next. Dated Nov. 13, 1865.
n14-law6mTu* JOSEPH H. LESTER, Administrator.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A TWO-HORSE PEDDLER'S WAGON; a good one-horse wagon suitable for the tobacco trade will be given or sold in exchange. Address A. J. X., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD CART HORSES, TWO half-spring carts, and two sets of harness. Apply in the liquor store, corner 24th-st. and 1st-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
SOMETHING NEW, STRANGE AND CURIOUS.
A PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
in the most
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS IN THE ARENA.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.

THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS;
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Mons. C. DEVERE on LA PERCHE EQUIPOISE.
AERIAL FLIGHTS on the SWINGING CORD.
Previous to Circus, the domestic drama of
JESSIE GRAY;
OR,
THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE.
W. B. HARRISON..........Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
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Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
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Mr. Wheatley feels great pleasure in having had the opportunity of re-introducing to her warm friends and admirers, the public of New-York, this most gifted and esteemed young lady, whose talents have for the last three years justly gained for her abroad the assured position of the
FIRST TRAGIC ACTRESS OF THE TIME,
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Her triumphant European success has been reëchoed by the unanimous voice of her friends and countrymen in this city, and the overwhelming multitudes who nightly throng Niblo's Garden, attest the delight with which this artist has been welcomed home.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 23, 1866, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, will be presented Mosenthal's beautiful play of
LEAH,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN,
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character of LEAH, and the following powerful cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c.

The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8, $9 and $10.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI'S
FAREWELL MATINEE.
CARD.

Mr. WEHLI has the pleasure to announce that the distinguished pianist and composer, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, has kindly consented to assist at this his farewell matinee. They will play, on this occasion, the celebrated March from "Preciosa," arranged for two pianos by Mendelssohn and Moscheles.

Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
Mad. FLEURY URBAN,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Director..........Mr. WM. G. DIETRICH.

Prices of admission; Parquet, $1; Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Orchestra Chairs, $1 50, which can only be obtained at the Theatre.

Ticket offices at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.

Doors open at 12 M. Concert to commence at 1 P. M.

The Pianos used by Mr. Wehli at all his Concerts are the NEW SCALE CONCERT GRANDS, made by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway, New-York, and No. 247 Washington-st., Boston.

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G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, Miss R. Denvil.
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TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. WM. MARDEN.

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Manager and Proprietor..........R. W. Butler.
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TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES OF
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
which for variety, originality and versatility cannot be equaled in the world.
A GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
The laughable farce entitled
THE IRISH TIGER,
and the comic Irish Drama entitled
THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR.
The great sensation negro burlesque of the day,
THE BALLOON WEDDING.
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE.
THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE,
In new negro sensation comic acts, &c.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
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MME.
FANNY RAYMOND RITTER
announces that she will give a concert at the above hall, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, on which occasion she will be assisted by
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. FREDERICK BERGNER,
Mr. T. MOSENTHAL.

Tickets $1, to be had at Steinway & Sons'; also, at Scharfenberg & Luis', Beer & Schirmer's, and Schuberth & Co.'s music-stores.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

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5TH-AV. POND, NEW-YORK,
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A grand display of
FIRE WORKS.
TWO FULL BANDS OF MUSIC.

This will undoubtedly be the finest carnival ever given in this country.

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A Costumer will be in attendance at the Pond.

The gates will open at 12 o'clock.

Carnival to commence at 1 P. M.

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CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

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ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMANS' HOSPITAL will be held at No. 83 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Medical Profession and friends of the Institution are invited. The annual meeting for election of officers will be held at 12 o'clock same day and place.

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UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
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Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

CATASTROPHE ON THE SKATING Pond, illustrated in colors, with music of Matilda Toots, 50 cents; I Have Heard Sweet Music Stealing, (beautiful song,) 30 cents; Variations on "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," 40 cents. Mailed postpaid.
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Manufactory and Warerooms,
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$6.—PRIVATE VOCAL CLASSES—$6 PER term of ten weeks; conducted by two well known professors. Address PROFESSOR, No. 543 Broadway.

THE OTERO MURDER.

TRIAL OF SALVADOR PELLICIER.

Evidence for the Prosecution---Veila and His Testimony.

NOVEL THEORY OF THE DEFENCE.

CONTINUED POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Gilbert, Judge Dikeman and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

The trial of Salvador Pellicier was continued yesterday before Judge GILBERT, in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators. Many of the facts are essentially the same as those elicited on the Gonzales trial, but such as we give to-day are new.

The presence of several ladies of refinement from St. Thomas, and of Miss Jenny Sands, the "belle of the Hotel de Cuba," and of several other ladies, lent an element of domesticity to the scene, and modified the sternness of the place justice.

We understand that the defence will present a novel and startling theory in behalf of Pellicier, and bets are quietly taken that he will stand in a more enviable position than Gonzales at the end of the trial.

After a repetition of the evidence of Mills, the case proceeded.

EVIDENCE OF ANTOINE CUZAS,

(Through an interpreter, John F. Samsony.)

I reside at Great Jones-street, and am proprietor of the Barcelona Hotel; I knew Otero since he came from Havana; he came on the 15th of November; Gonzales was with him; Otero took rooms at the hotel; so did Gonzales; I remember Otero's going to Philadelphia on Saturday; he returned at noon on Tuesday; I know Salvador, the prisoner; he was a waiter at the hotel; I did not see Otero on Wednesday evening; I saw him after he was murdered, on ice at the dead-house, and recognized him as the one who put up at my house; Gonzales was never at my hotel before the 15th of November; Gonzales, during Otero's absence, walked about the hotel, smoked, &c.

Cross-examined—Pellicier was working at the hotel before Gonzales came, some two months; I never saw Pellicier and Gonzales together.

EVIDENCE OF DR. WILLETS.

I made a *post-mortem* examination of Otero in November last; it was the 24th and 25th of the month; the body was that of an apparently strong man, probably 40 to 45 years of age; it weighed in the neighborhood of 170 pounds; there were 27 wounds upon the body; (the Doctor then entered into a minute description of the wounds the same as he had previously done on the trial of Gonzales;) this dagger could have produced the wounds; the cause of death was the combined effect of the loss of blood and the damage done the cerebral system, the first; second, the wounds external to the right eye, the one behind the left ear would have been fatal if medical attendance had not been immediately furnished; the man could not have stood up after the wound to the spinal column; he would instantly lose all sensation; the wounds may have been given while he was standing or sitting.

Cross-examined—I think the first two to be absolutely fatal; the one cutting off the spinal marrow—the blow was downward and inward; the one under the right eye—it was backward, inward, and upward to the base of the brain; they were produced by a penetrating instrument; the razor might have made all the cuts spoken of; the man's length of life would be determined by the frequency of the blows; the heat of the body depended upon the temperature of the atmosphere and the nature of the disease and cause of death; under these circumstances, the internal organs would remain warm eight or ten hours; the armpits might be warm longer; no absolute opinion can be given; the bladder was almost entirely empty; if he had taken several drinks of whisky an hour before death I should not necessarily expect to find it in the bladder; it would be carried off by evaporation by the tissues of the brain; it may have been natural for him to pass the water immediately; there was nothing to indicate that; I measured the body of Otero; the body would not vary in length after death.

Re-direct—If he had drank whisky three or four times just before death a mere post-mortem examination would not discover it.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. MARGARETTA FLORES.

I live at the Hotel de Cuba, No. 7 Leroy-place, in Bleecker-street, near Broadway; I knew Pellicier by the name of Martinez; I knew Viela; they roomed in No. 17 one week and No. 34 one day; I had known Pellicier before the 13th of November; he had not work d at my house; Viela paid for the room they occupied; I never saw Pellicier have money; I have been told he was a waiter at the Barcelona Hotel; while he was at my house he told me he wanted to walk a little, rest a little; they both said they were at Barcelona Hotel before; he left my hotel on the Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, the 22d day of November; he said nothing about going elsewhere to room; I knew nothing of it either; Edward Farr slept in the room that night; I don't know who else of my help; on the Wednesday evening I saw him with Gonzales, Viela and another gentleman; the man was a little taller than Gonzales; he was not very stout; did not notice his hat nor moustache; they were going down stairs from the room No. 34; this is on the third floor; first Pellicier, then Gonzales, and the other man, behind the three, Viela; before this, Pellicier asked me if I had found a knife in his old room; he said there was one in the bed, and I gave him the key; he went up and came down with the knife, saying he had found it; I asked if it was necessary to carry a knife, and he said in a foreign country you must always have something for your defence; I saw him the next day at nine o'clock at our door; he did not go up stairs; he was cleanly dressed, and had on another hat; he had a white clean shirt; he had gloves on, brown woolen ones; they were like these; he said nothing about a other room; I did not see when he went away; he had the gloves on when I first saw him; he came in; I spoke to him and said, come in the office, sit down and warm you; he did come in entirely; after that Viela came, and then Pellicier came in; Viela, about eight, was there, with Ed. Farr; he asked if I had seen Pellicier; he said if Gonzales or Pellicier came in, to have them arrested, for he had lost six ounces of gold; I sent for the officer, and he came; it was Mr. Kelly; Pellicier wore a hat that night, but it was changed the next day; I had seen Gonzales in the morning the next day, about eight; nobody was in the room; I saw Viela, who introduced Gonzales; Viela asked for a room for Gonzales; he was satisfied, and engaged it; he was to come at once, but never did; I had never seen him before that time at the hotel.

Cross-examination.—The entrance leads straight up stairs to No. 17, on the third floor; this was Gonzales' room; the office is far back on the first floor; the connection with the next house is on the third floor, in the front part; Viela and Pellicier were in No. 34, which is the fourth floor in the next house; it is a middle room, rather dark, opening on the hall and leading to a room on each side; they are painted; they had No. 17 before they took No. 34; I first saw Pellicier and Viela at the door of my office, in the afternoon of the 13th of November; they took No. 17, and Viela paid for it; Edward Farr came in afterwards; Pellicier tried to shake hands with him, but Edward refused; he seemed to be surprised, and went up stairs; they slept together in No. 17 eight days; they were in imate together; I first saw Gonzales at No. 17 the day of the murder; we talked about the room; Viela was at the bottom of the staircase leading up stairs; he asked if number seventeen was disengaged, as he wanted it for a friend; I went to the door, and turning round I saw Gonzales and Viela; he (Gonzales) said the room was large enough, but nothing about its being dark; I next saw Gonzales in the evening; I was fixing the bed in his room; I called Sarah Sullivan, because there was no water; they came down after I had called her once; they came down before she came up; I saw Viela the next morning; he asked if Pellicier was at home; I did not know; he said I have lost money and want Pellicier and Gonzales arrested if they come in; he went out to look for them; when Pellicier came in I sent for an officer; he was very quiet and better dressed than usual; the officer came and I told him the story; he told me to call him and ask him about the money; while the officer was there Viela came in and I told the officer; Viela didn't have him arrested; he took him into my office and staid ten minutes; I don't know what was done afterward; Viela's manner was quiet; he was very pale and nervous; I spoke to Viela when the officer had gone about the murder; he said he knew all about it, and that it was Gonzales; I asked him several questions and some he answered, but finally said there are some things that cannot be said.

To a Juror—I don't know what countryman the fourth man was.

Re-direct—Pellicier kept his gloves on all the time; Viela said he had just come from the Barcelona Hotel.

EVIDENCE OF DR. AYRES.

I revisited the station-house after the arrest of Pellicier; I saw him there, and those gloves; I made a diagram of the cuts in the gloves and hands; they corresponded perfectly, every one of them; I noticed on the left-hand glove a particular correspondence between the cuts in the glove and the wounds in the hand; it seemed remarkable that three fingers should be cut and not the fourth, but we found he had not the power to raise the other finger.

EVIDENCE OF FRANK VIELA.

(Through an interpreter, Samsony.)

On the 22d November I lived at the Hotel de Cuba; I know Pellicier; I have known him three months; I met him at the bar-room of the French House in No. 148 Eighth-street; Pellicier had a pair of kid gloves; they were darkish in color; these are the ones; I bought them in Broadway on the 15th of November; it was before the day of the murder; I paid for the room at the Hotel de Cuba; I don't know that Pellicier had any money; I never knew Gonzales; I first saw him at the Barcelona Hotel Nov. 19, on Sunday; it was ten in the morning; Pellicier went with me to the hotel; he and Gonzales talked together after breakfast at the hotel; I next saw Gonzalez on Monday, at eleven or twelve o'clock on Broadway; Pellicier and Edward were with me; while we were taking a carriage Pellicier and Gonzales talked together; I next saw Gonzales on the 22d November, at seven o'clock, at the Hotel de Cuba; Gonzales was with me at the room; he came into my room; Pellicier was there at the time; they talked together about a room; I spoke to Mrs. Flores about the room; Pellicier was undressed, and asked me to speak about it; Gonzales remained there fifteen minutes; I knew Antonio Amnintch in Havana; I was formerly in the Spanish army, so was he; I had some razors at the Hotel de Cuba; these are they; I had shaved myself on the 22d; have worn my beard this way three months; I left my razor on the table, it was not bent nor nicked at that time as now; this case is mine; I saw them again that night when it was getting dark; I have not seen them since; I sharpened, cleaned, and put it in my trunk, I think; it was my custom; I did not miss them until the next morning; I next saw it in the court-room; I first saw the gloves after Wednesday night in the City Hall; I saw the gloves first; I found the razor in a drawer at the French House; it belonged to a man who occupied the room; it was after the man's death; I knew Amnintch's nephew; Gonzales and Otero came to the Cuba Hotel Wednesday night at seven or half-past seven o'clock; I did not know Otero; I first saw Gonzales and the man at the Hotel de Cuba, up stairs, fourth or fifth floor; Pellicier was in his room when they were there; he had not the key; he got it afterward from Edward; he went into the room; Gonzales did not go in, he was with Otero; I was there when they left the hotel; they went together; I went a little way with them; I lost them about fourteen yards from the Hotel de Cuba; it was before we got to Broadway; we had crossed Mercer-street; I stopped the car, got in and left it at Broadway; I didn't see them again that night; I slept at the hotel; I returned at half past nine or a quarter past nine at the hotel; I left again and went to put a letter in the office; I met Mr. [illegible] and we went to a drug-store; I [illegible] there; I then returned to the Cuba Hotel at half past ten, and slept in No. [illegible]; [illegible] didn't sleep there; Farr slept with me; I went to the Barcelona Hotel the next day at seven or eight o'clock; I heard there of the murder of Otero; I went to the Cuba Hotel at twelve and saw Pellicier; I talked with him; I had spoken to Mr. Flores about arresting Pellicier, not Gonzales; this was after I had been to the Barcelona; I noticed Pellicier's dress; he had on a white hat, not the one he had on the night before; Pellicier had said nothing to me about changing his room; I didn't know he was going to change it.

EVIDENCE OF L. L. D'ARCIE.

(Out of regular order, for the defence.)

I was present when Pellicier was brought into the office; I saw him before that in a drinking room; I did not notice his pantaloons that night; I did afterwards; they were dirty, as if he had fallen and wet them; it was the night of the arrest; the mud had been on his knees.

To Mr. Morris—I took a written statement in Capt. Waddy's office; this (in the Brooklyn *Eagle*,) translation is not correct; it's very confused indeed; Capt. Waddy says it was stolen from his desk; I procured counsel in this case.

A DIPLOMATIC QUESTION.

Witness—If you wish to ask me any further questions, please do so now, as I can't come over again.

District Attorney Morris—I can't tell now whether I shall need you again.

Mr. Townsend—The gentleman is the Spanish Vice Consul, and has certain privileges. We should not expect our consuls to be compelled to attend court unless they wished it, and the same privilege is extended foreign consuls here.

Witness—Personally, you know, Mr. Morris, I should be most happy to come, but I am under the diplomatic orders of the consul, and he says I shall not come again, we are very busy indeed.

Judge Gilbert—Oh well, we can't recognize any such rule as this. Consuls have certain privileges, to be sure, but none that exempt them from testifying in a court of justice. We shall send for you if you are needed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF VIELA.

This is my photograph; I first met Pellicier at the French house; I went there in August, '65; before that with G. Hernandez in Sixteenth-street; they have gone to Cuba; I was there twenty-two days at no wages; they gave me $8; before that I worked nowhere; I got here the 7th day of July; I left the French house 12th of November; I rec eived $25 a month; I had about eight ounces in gold; Mme. —— had not to pay for the washing of my shirt; I did not tell her so; I lived with Amnintch in the French house ten or twelve days; I had known him three years in Havana; he was Sergeant-Colonel of my regiment; I am a deserter from the battalion of engineers; Gonzales was not; Amnintch knew I was a deserter; I had a quarrel at the French house with a Spaniard; I bought no knife in the Bowery; I didn't say Amnintch's nephew gave me the razor; I saw him here in court; I never heard about any missing gold belonging to Amnintch; Baldermero called to see me in jail; two other gentlemen were with him; he called but once; I told him I never knew Gonzales; I didn't say I had talked the next day with the book-keeper of the Barcelona, nor that I had been with Edward Farr; I did say that on the day after the murder a policeman had called to see Pellicier, who told him he didn't know where Gonzales lived; it was true; the policeman called that morning; I had told Mme. Flores to have him kept there, not arrested, the policeman wanted to know where Gonzales lived, and Pellicier said he didn't know; the day of the murder Gonzales called me in the morning; Pellicier and I were in bed; he asked if Pellicier was there; I told Pellicier a man was calling him, but who I didn't know; Pellicier got up to speak, and Gonzales asked if he had got a room; he said he'd forgotten it, but it could be had by speaking to the madame; he asked me to speak to her; I went in my shirt-sleeves and asked for a room, telling her it was for a person known to my friend; she said there was only one; she took a key and went up to show it; I called Gonzales, who was standing in the hall; she agreed to give him that for four dollars a week; I wanted to be polite to him; this was the day of the murder; I had seen Gonzales before, but never talked with him; I never breakfasted more than once at Barcelona with Pellicier; that was the time he and Pellicier talked after breakfast; there were many there, but I knew no one there; I paid for the breakfast; I invited him; I don't remember Gonzales' coming in and sitting by me and Otero; I saw no one except Mr. Samsony that I knew; Parker was the waiter; we stayed there no time after breakfast; I first saw him in the hall; what I first said was true to the best of my knowledge; Pellicier and I were coming in from the street and met the others; we went up to the room; this was a quarter after seven; there is no doubt of it; we then saw Gonzales and Otero when I came down to get the key—it was just at the time after we came to the house, they were then coming in; I had called Edward and they presented themselves; Pellicier was up stairs waiting for the key in the hall; I sent Ed up for Pellicier and he came down; Otero didn't want to go to my room; Gonzales didn't go; the four didn't go together to my recollection; when Pellicier came down we all went into the street, the three behind me; I didn't notice the conversation; we walked in that way to the first street, Mercer-street; Pellicier said stop a car; Edward was not there, he didn't come out; I don't know what he wanted of a car; I called to the driver but he didn't stop; Pellicier went to the rear platform and said there is no room for the party; I was the only one who got on the car; after that I got off; Pellicier told me to stop the car, but I was the only one who succeeded in getting on; I had no intention of going anywhere in particular; Pellicier put his foot on the step and then got off; I rode three or four minutes; when I left the car I went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and from there to my room; I was at the St. Nicholas an hour; I took the car about a quarter to eight; after I left the car I saw nobody I knew; when I went to the hotel I asked Ed. if he had seen Pellicier; I had no other conversation; I asked Ed. where he and Pellicier went in the afternoon; I asked where Pellicier was; I took my shoes off, but don't remember anything else; I put them on again; I stayed a quarter of an hour; when I left Pellicier I was good friends with him; had nothing against him; I went to put a letter in the Post-office at a quarter or half past nine; then I went down Broadway to Lispenard-street; I don't know the names of the girls there; I took a lemonade and then went out; I was there two or three minutes; from there I went to another house lower down the same street; I took refreshment there and went out at half-past ten; I then went up Broadway as far as Bleecker-street; I then went to my room; all this time I saw no one; I came out the third time that evening; the first time was at a quarter past seven to take the cars; the second time was at a quarter or half-past nine; then again I was out fifteen minutes; it was on this third occasion I saw Samsonp; I talked with Ed. the first and second time, and the third time; I don't remember to have told anybody before I was out three times; the third time I went to bed; the second time I asked if Pellicier had come back, because I expected him; there was only one bed; Ed. slept on the floor; I got up next day at between six and seven o'clock; Ed. was called at the same time; I put on my clothes when I got up; I dressed myself and looked at my trunk; I saw what I had in it; I said I didn't know what to make of Pellicier's not returning, and asked if he had seen any money with Pellicier; I knew he had none, and thought it strange he could sleep out without it; I suspected he might have taken some from me, because he didn't come home that night; I noticed nothing strange in my trunk; Ed. and I went down to the same house we were at the night before; we also went to the Barcelona at 8 o'clock; I had not been to my trunk except to get a handkerchief; I didn't then miss the razor; I saw Mr. Cuyas and Mr. Samsony at the Barcelona; I then heard the talk about the murder; I went there to ask about Pellicier; I wanted to know where he had been, and to know if he had money; I wanted to know if he had hid any away; I asked for him at the other houses, too; I did not care to support him any longer; I asked Samsony if he had seen Pellicier; he said no; I said he had not been at his room that night; Samsony then told me of the assassination of Otero; I stayed at the Barcelona about ten minutes; I asked Mme. Flores if Pellicier had returned; she said no; I said, if he does come detain him; it was on account of the murder I had heard of and the suspicion I had; I wanted him arrested, because Mr. Paul told me to see if I could see him; he said, keep a bright lookout where the steamers are which sail to-day; Paul is the partner of Mr. Cuyas; I did not want to tell Mme. Flores the real reason, so I said I had lost money; then Ed. and I went down to the dock, then to the Hotel de Cuba, and there I saw the policeman and Pellicier; I asked Pellicier if he had seen Gonzales; he said no; I didn't ask the policeman to arrest Pellicier; he asked me if I wanted him arrested, and if I could prove he had stolen money? Mme. Flores had told him about the gold; the policeman said a reward would be paid for Gonzales; then he and the Madame went in the office, and I went out; Pellicier was there; we talked in Catalana; I think Ed. understands the Catalan; Ed. and I went to some street No. 27—where I don't know; we left the Cuba Hotel; it was between half-past twelve and one; I went to find out if Pellicier had been there; they said he had just left; that is all that was said; we stayed five minutes; we then went to No. 29 Canal-street; we then went to dinner, Ed. and I, and stayed twenty minutes or so; we then walked up Broadway, to no place in particular, reaching the Cuba Hotel at two o'clock; I left Ed. in the street; I then went over to Broadway again to find Ed., and found him near Canal-street; I was to meet him at No. 39 Lispenard-street; we went there together and stayed half an hour; we then went up Broadway; I told him I had lost money and was looking for it; we got back to the Cuba Hotel at half-past seven or eight o'clock; I told them at the French House that I had been robbed; the object of the officer was to get Gonzales; in reality I lost no money; I found the Spanish Consul and several other persons at the Hotel de Cuba; I went up stairs with the key; the three detectives went with me to Pellicier's room; they looked at all the clothes, asked me to whom they belonged; I called Ed. because I didn't understand them; I went out with the officers to all the places I was acquainted with; Pellicier was arrested before then; I next saw him the next day in the station-house; I was told to call there at ten o'clock; I sometimes referred to my loss but said nothing about it; I spoke to Pellicier; didn't say I'd got him counsel; I told him to tell the truth; didn't tell him to say that the third party was a Frenchman and not me; there was a Spaniard present listening; it was Mr. Dunlop; I spoke to him part of the time in Catalan; I did not tell him to say to the court that he had a lawyer; I knew Ed. about a month after I came back from Cuba; we are in the same cell at the jail; I put the letter in the office after I left the St. Nicholas Hotel; I had a lock on the trunk, and was in the habit of having it locked; it was the key of the room Ed. had; that of the trunk was in its lock; I forgot it that day, it was the first time; I was in the habit of staying nights at No. 39 Lispenard-street; never took a dagger there; I never carried any knife.

To the Court—I think I put my razors in the trunk that morning, but I can't swear.

Recross-examination—I was alone when I put them away; I told Ed. to bring down a letter that was the on the top of the table.

To the Court—I heard the conversation between Gonzales and Pellicier, a few words of it.

Re-cross—(The counsel then examined him at great length as to his conversation with Mrs. Flores and others, for the purpose of testing his credibility.)—I did not give any clothing to Gonzales; I did not say anything about lost money in Greene-street; I don't know such a street.

Re-direct—When I went to the station-house after Pellicier was arrested, he refused to speak to me because the Spaniard would understand us; when I went in I found Pellicier crying; I spoke to him; he refused to answer me in Spanish and spoke in Catalan; he said the large man understood it; Pellicier saw these gloves at that time; I asked Ed. to bring down a letter which was addressed to Juan St. Anne, Havana.

Re-cross—Some of the conversation I had with Waldervero had reference to Gonzales; the rest is untrue; it was in relation to that evening.

To a Juror—I bought these gloves for Pellicier; I know they are his.

Mr. Townsend—We admit that they are his.

To Juror—I bought a pair for myself and a pair for him.

EVIDENCE OF SARAH SULLIVAN.

I live at Cuba Hotel; I know Viela and Pellicier; I saw Gonzales at No. 17 door one day; I saw him Wednesday night; I did not see Pellicier; Ed. slept in room No. 34 that Wednesday night; I did not see Pellicier that night; there were two speaking in the room; I don't know who, but thought it was Ed. and Viela, judging from their voices; I saw Viela the next morning, but not Pellicier till later; I did not notice any change in his dress; I saw the time in the office; when I went in it was nine, and after going into the kitchen and No. 8 I went up stairs to Room No. 35.

Cross-examined—I first saw Gonzales about a week before the murder in Room No. 17; Pellicier and Viela were there; I saw him the next day, and showed him up to Room No. 34; I saw him coming down stairs the night of the murder; I was called by Mrs. Flores; I was in No. 8; I found Edward and Viela; Edward said the young men wanted the key; I went down stairs to get a can of water; I think it was Pellicier, but can't swear; I didn't see him up stairs that evening; in some of the rooms you can hear what is said in other rooms; in the hall you can hear what is said; Miss Sands has one of the side rooms, Mrs. Flores the other; I took some water to Miss Jenny's room; I swear positively the sounds came from No. 34; I spoke of the room as Pellicier's; he had it with Viela; the noise I heard was not of a person reading; I didn't tell Mrs. Flores it was; I have known Edward since he came to live at the hotel, also Viela; Edward spent the most of his time in the kitchen.

The court adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock, at which time Miss Sands and the other lady witnesses are to appear and testify.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Remonstrance from the Citizens' Association—The Astoria Ferry—Resolutions of Thanks to Congressional Representatives—City Inspector's Report—Remonstrance Against the Widening of Ann and Fulton Streets.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE, President, in the chair.

A remonstrance by Mr. DALY, of the Citizens' Association, against the adoption of a resolution to pay the City Inspector $9,650 for expenses incurred in the late investigations before the Governor and Senatorial Committee, was received and laid over.

A petition was received, signed by numerous inhabitants of Astoria, for the reëstablishment of the ferry from the foot of Eighty-sixth-street to Astoria.

It was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Mr. VARNUM presented a resolution rescinding the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to lease the premises in Nassau-street, belonging to Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, for a term of ten years, for offices for the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. REILLY said he hoped the resolution would pass. He had inspected the building, and found it was an old tumble down place, and not at all fit for the use intended.

Mr. LOEW also spoke in favor of Mr. VARNUM's resolution.

It was finally referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The following resolution was presented by Alderman McGINNIS:

Whereas, The claims of this metropolis upon the general government for the erection of a post-office commensurate with the requirements of its citizens, particularly of those engaged in commercial and other business pursuits, have, by the action of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, been presented to the Congress of the United States for favorable consideration; and,

Whereas, The bill introduced by Mr. RAYMOND provides for the appointment of a commission to consist of the Postmaster of this city, His Honor the Mayor, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, thus fully representing at once the interests of the general government, the municipality, and the commercial and other business centred in it; in the selection of the commission, which is to be authorized and empowered to provide a location, and to cause the erection of a building calculated to afford the desired facilities for post-office purposes; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Common Council, the thanks of the people of the City of New-York are in an eminent degree due, and as their reprerentatives we hereby cordially tender them to Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, one of the representatives in Congress, for having brought so favorably to the attention of the general government the imperative necessity for a more commodious building and eligible location for a post-office for this city; and be it further

Resolved, That the Common Council do most earnestly, yet respectfully, urge upon the representatives of our people at Washington the great public importance, nay absolute necessity, of advocating the passage of the said bill now pending in the House of Representatives, with a view of affording more enlarged and improved post-office accommodations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, be transmitted to Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and the other representatives from the City of New-York, and the Congress of the United States, now assembled at Washington.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, giving a detailed statement of the work of his department during the past year, from which it appears that 5,322 births occurred during that time, and 24,833 deaths. 2,733 marriages were solemnized during the year. The number of deaths was 802 less than in 1864.

The report was ordered to be printed.

A petition was received from HENRY HILTON and others, asking that proceedings may be suspended in regard to the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, and that the petitioners may be allowed to appear before the Common Council and show that the enormous expense which will be incurred in widening those streets will far exceed the value of the improvements.

It was laid over.

Mr. VARNUM's ordinance in relation to giving the power to grant permits for sidewalk stands to the Mayor, was called up, but pending its consideration the board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Remonstrance Against the Widening of Ann and Fulton Streets—The Cost of Opening Streets.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday in their own chamber, which has been thoroughly renovated since the commencement of the year.

The reporters' table has been placed at the extremity of the chamber and behind a huge column, so that seeing and hearing are matters of difficulty. It was facetiously intimated by an officer of the board that the present position had been chosen for the reporters' seats in view of the fact that a good deal of business was transacted in the board which the members did not wish the reporters to hear.

Mr. HARTMAN offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to have the railing, &c., of Tompkins Park repaired.

It was adopted.

The preamble and resolutions from the other board, tendering the thanks of our citizens to Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, for calling the attention of the government to the necessity for increased post-office accommodations in this city, were concurred in.

A communication was received from the corporation counsel stating that $50,000 would be required to be inserted in the tax levy for the expenses of opening streets.

It was referred.

The following communication was read:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The subscribers, appointed by and in behalf of the owners and lessees of property affected by the contemplated measure of widening Ann and Fulton streets, such owners and lessees not having had an opportunity to be heard before your honorable body or a committee thereof in opposition thereto, respectfully and earnestly ask your honorable body to suspend all action under your resolution for such measures until your petitioners have an opportunity to be heard, and exhibit the enormous expense in comparison with the advantages of the contemplated measure, and other serious and important objections to the same.

HENRY HILTON, Chairman.

J. W. OLIVER, Secretary.

John Campbell, J. A. Hamilton, Erastus Brooks, Wm. H. Wright, Demas Barnes, J. O. Fowler, J. P. Beach, Francis Many.

The paper was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The board adjourned till Thursday, at 3 P. M.

Work of the Sanitary Police.

The following is the report of Capt. B. G. LORD, of the Sanitary Police, for the week ending Jan. 20, 1866:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: The following is the amount of work performed by the members of my command, for the week ending Jan. 20, 1866: There have been 434 notices served for the cleaning of 206 sinks, 56 privies, 36 yards, 50 house sewers, 25 cellars, 23 houses, 6 areas and alleys, and for the repairing of 8 sinks, 1 sidewalk, 7 stoops, 1 coal vault, and 35 hydrants and waste pipes. There have been cleaned under service of previous notice, 168 sinks, 42 privies, 26 yards, 14 house sewers, 29 cellars, 19 houses, 7 areas and alleys, and repaired 1 sidewalk, 4 chimneys, and 22 hydrants and waste pipes. Total complaints for the week, 484; total cleaned and repaired under service of previous notice, 332. All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. G. LORD, Captain Sanitary Police.

THE STEWART LIBEL CASE.

Messrs. George W. Matsell and William Mackellar set up a General Denial.

Mr. Stewart Never Personally Knew Natalie Dumas.

Justice Dowling Takes the Subject into Consideration, and will Hear Argument on Friday Next.

The examination of Messrs. George W. Matsell and William Mackellar, proprietors of the *National Police Gazette*, was commenced before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. The private examination room was well filled by many of our most opulent merchants, and District-Attorney Hall thought that as heavy tax-payers, they had an opportunity of observing, in the ricketty and wrecked old chairs that the magistrates gave them, an evidence of the profligacy with which the Board of Supervisors expended the county's money in furnishing the county offices.

Ex-Judge Henry Hilton, appeared for Mr. Stewart; District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, for the people, and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, for Messrs. Matsell and Mackeller.

In opening the examination, ex-Judge Hilton said that his client had preferred a charge of lible against Messrs. Matsell and Mackellar; that they had been arrested and held to bail to appear before his Honor, and that they were present, and, he presumed, ready to proceed. He would, therefore, if their counsel interposed no objection, call Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the plaintiff, to the stand.

Mr. Stewart, having taken the usual oath, said: I have dwelt at No. 6 Depau-row, or, as it is otherwise known, No. 162 Bleecker-street; I now reside at No. 355 Fifth-avenue; I dwelt at No. 6 Depau-row nearly twenty years, and owned the buildings, of which there are six, all that time.

Ex-Judge Hilton—Who is the present owner?

Mr. Gerry—I object to the question as immaterial.

Ex-Judge Hilton—It is one of our points that the libel is against the proprietor of Depau-row.

Mr. Gerry—No innuendo of the kind appears in the article upon which this lawsuit is based.

Ex-Judge Hilton read a portion of the *Police Gazette* article, to show that the proprietor of Depau-row was therein described as having been on terms of intimecy with the French actress, Natalie Dumas; but Mr. Gerry interrupted the learned counsel by saying that the offensive article in general terms alleged that an aged gentleman, who is said to be a millionaire, had been guilty of highly improper conduct, but that nowhere in the article was the gentleman described as the owner of the property known as Depau-row.

Justice DOWLING sustained the objection which Mr. Gerry had raised, and the examination of Mr. Stewart was resumed.

Ex-Judge Hilton—Have you, Mr. Stewart, read the article upon which this suit is based?

Mr. Stewart—I have.

Objection having been raised to Ex-Judge Hilton's question as to whether Mr. Stewart had extensive acquaintance among the wholesale merchants and other wealthy citizens of New-York, the ex-Judge said that he intended to show that his client was in point of wealth second to none in New-York, and must have been the person meant by the *Gazette* writer when he said, "This leading representative of the plethoric wealth of this metropolis is yet in the full vigor of active business life, and although hardly second to any of our imperial proprietors of fortune, yet he finds exquisite pleasure in coining speculation into dollars, and wielding a mammoth mercantile interest purely for the profitable margin it returns." Ex-Judge Hilton having interrogated the witness as to whom he presumed the article to have referred, Mr. Gerry objected, but Justice Dowling admitted the question, and Mr. Stewart replied, "To me." Mr. Gerry's exception was noted.

Mr. Gerry—When, Mr. Stewart, was your attention first called to this article. *Mr. Stewart*—On Friday morning.

Mr. Gerry—Who first spoke to you about it? *Mr. Stewart*—I am not prepared to say; I was not out of my store on Friday until I went home; I think that it was first brought to my notice by Ex-Judge Hilton; Mr. Libby also spoke to me about it; I read the article very carefully; I moved from Depau-row in 1863, and have not since resided there; I own the block, comprising six houses, and these I lease to tenants.

Mr. Gerry—Did you ever know or hear of this woman, Natalie Dumas? *Mr. Stewart*—I might almost say that I never did; I may have heard of her as one of Juignet's troupe, but I never knew her, nor did I ever see her, and when I heard that a French actress of light repute was dwelling in the house that so long sheltered me, I sought to dispossess her.

Mr. Gerry—Be kind enough to read an article which I will now show you, from the *World* newspaper?

The following article, from the *World* of Jan. 12, was read in open court:

A WALL-STREET SENSATION.

"The monetary circles of Wall and Broad streets were thrown into the greatest excitement, yesterday, by the rumor, which gained considerable credence as it was read, that the senior partner of one of the best known and most reputable houses on Broad-street had absconded with $17,000 belonging to another house, for which house he had sold stock to that amount. It was also stated that the individual referred to had fled to Europe in company with the proprietress of a well-known *maison de joie* up town, and that further disclosures were expected implicating the individual in question in transactions of a heavy amount. The stock market was thrown into a slight panic by these rumors until the true state of matters became known. Our reporter visited a number of people who were connected with the gentleman in question, and ascertained that he is a broker doing business in Broad-street, about twenty-three years of age, of prepossessing appearance, of fine education, and of good standing in the business community. He is married and has two children, residing in a beautiful mansion on Staten Island. For some time back, it is alleged, the broker referred to has been on a footing of intimacy with a well-known French actress, noted for her love of money, jewels and fine dress—articles which were procured, as it is alleged, at the expense of her male friends. The lady in the case is exceedingly beautiful in person, with the complexion of a peach, and magnificent dark hair and eyes. In principle she is very mercenary, and it is said, has amassed a large fortune since her advent in this country from Paris. Several wealthy gentlemen, well known in business circles in this city, have held, during the last two years, the same relations to this fascinating French damsel as the unfortunate broker, now in the toils of this modern Delilah. Every afternoon she was in the habit of making her appearance, like another Anonyma or Skittles, on Broadway, magnificently attended, and in a handsome equipage, driven by a spirited pair of bays, the gift of a venerable and devoted admirer of hers. Her portrait in a low-necked dress, with a fan and nosegay of ponderous dimensions, is on exhibition in all the leading photographic galleries in Broadway, and she is universally known to the bloods who have money to throw away, and the men about town who prefer to admire without allowing themselves to be drawn into the dangerous but fascinating whirlpool. On Friday last this charming young lady left New-York for Havre by the steamer *Europa*, with the intention of spending a few months in the French capital, with which she is perfectly acquainted. It is alleged that the unfortunate broker had made an appointment to leave in the same steamer with the fair enchantress, but was prevented by business engagements from keeping the appointment. On Wednesday morning, it is stated on good authority, he left his office on Broad-street at 9¾ o'clock, with the remark that he would be back at 11¼. From the office he went to the Fourth National Bank and drew in his own name the sum of $7,000. He had the undisputed right to draw the sum mentioned, being the senior partner of the house in whose name he drew the money. He failed, however, to keep the appointment at his office, and at 11¼ o'clock was seen on board the steamship *Australasian*, which sailed for Liverpool at 12 o'clock. One of his friends bade him good bye, and it is known that he remained on the steamer with the intention of going to Europe. The wife and family of the misguided man will be the only sufferers from this cruel desertion, and the rash act will furnish a scandal for the street for a few days, to be forgotten and replaced by scandals of greater magnitude."

EXAMINATION OF MR. STEWART RESUMED.

Mr. Stewart—I never before saw or heard of the article which has been read; I do not take the *World* newspaper; I do not know whether the woman spoken of is the French actress that is alluded to in the *Police Gazette*; I am not in the habit of calling at Depau-row; the first two years subsequent to my removal I did not go there more than once; I have never gone there in a carriage of any kind, but have invariably walked: I have never inspected the gas-pipes or Croton water arrangements at Depau-row.

Mr. Gerry—In the *Gazette's* statement that the person to whom it alludes "again and again had a carriage at Natalie Dumas' door, and as he was largely interested in both real and personal property in this city, he might properly be assumed to desire ocular proof that his various tenements were kept with care, and that perhaps he visited Natalie Dumas to see for himself whether she kept the gas-pipes of the establishment in creditable order, or whether the invaluable Croton ran in pure and plenteous volume through the appointed channels without needless wastage," do you find anything to induce you to believe that you are the person therein intended to be referred to?

Mr. Stewart—The allusions to great wealth and the general tenor of the article led me to infer that it meant me; I draw this inference from no particular part of the article, but from the whole; after the article had been handed me by ex-Judge Hilton, I exclaimed: "How could Mr. Matsell, who has known me all of my life, have permitted such an article to appear in his paper?"

Ex-Judge Hilton—We now offer Mr. Stewart for examination by the defendants, and invite their investigation of his daily conduct to the fullest extent, either in respect of the charge of immorality contained in the libel of which we complain, or upon any of his acts which the defendants' suspicion may induce them to inquire into, agreeing that all efforts at justification on their part may cover the widest bounds.

Mr. Gerry desired the clerk to make record, in reference to the proffer for the examination of Mr. Stewart in the manner stated, of the ground taken by the defence, namely: that the article in question contains no reference whatever to Mr. Stewart, either by name or description, nor did the defendants intend that it should apply to him; and as it seemed to counsel that any further examination was unnecessary at this stage of the proceedings, he would therefore decline to embrace Ex-Judge Hilton's offer.

Ex-Judge Hilton thought this an extraordinary defence.

Mr. Gerry thought the course of counsel for the prosecution more extraordinary.

As Mr. Steward was about to stand aside, Mr. Gerry asked that a specific statement be annexed to the affidavit, reciting that all of the houses on Depau-row belong to him; that he had rented them to various persons, and that he had heard that a French actress of the name of Natalie Dumas was dwelling at No. 6 Depau-row.

At the suggestion of District Attorney Hall, the foregoing extract, entitled "A Wall-street Sensation," was incorporated with the papers in this suit.

EXAMINATION OF MR. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.

Mr. William G. Lambert, of No. 25 West Twentieth-street, commission and dry goods merchant, transacting business in the house of George C. Richardson & Co., No. 81 Worth-street, came to this city from Boston eighteen years ago, and was employed by Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co.; during all this time he has been acquainted with the leading merchants of this city, and he now knows all of our eminent merchants who are upward of sixty years of age.

Ex-Judge Hilton—Have you read the libelous article which ——?

Mr. Gerry—We object to the assumption.

Ex-Judge Hilton—Well, complimentary notice, then?

Mr. Lambert—I have read it.

Ex-Judge Hilton—To whom does the article refer?

Objection by Mr. Gerry sustained.

Ex-Judge Hilton—From your knowledge of merchants and men of wealth in New-York, are you able to state to whom the article alludes?

Objection, that this is a mere matter of opinion, sustained by Justice Dowling.

District-Attorney Hall—I usually attend these preliminary examinations as amicus curæ; but I venture to suggest that relative to reading this article, the question can be put thus: "Upon reading the *Gazette's* article, did it immediately suggest to you the name of any particular person?" I think that if the witness and others say that the name of any particular person was suggested immediately upon reading the article, then the question is most assuredly competent.

Mr. Gerry—If any particular person were described, then such evidence as you hold to be competent might be taken; but as there is nothing in the article showing that Mr. Stewart was meant, I ask His Honor to dismiss this complaint. It is possible that Mr. Stewart is a millionaire, and that the article may seem to point to him, but there are other millionaires in this community, and I am astonished that anybody, knowing Mr. Stewart's high character, should have supposed that he was the man whom the *Gazette* had described as having been caught in a snare by a female of light repute. This is a criminal charge, and if you establish your allegations against my clients they may be imprisoned; therefore, as the benefit of every doubt belongs to us, you must show indubitably that the plaintiff is the identical man that my clients meant to describe, or the charge must fall.

Ex-Judge Hilton—I concede this point; but respectfully submit that the court should permit us to show irreproachable character. There are two ways of libelling a man: you may call him by name, or you may speak of the person who lives in any designated house. An article like the one in question having been published, how else can we establish a libel except by putting business men on the stand and ascertaining whom they immediately thought of after reading the publication? If your Honor excludes this question, then the press may go on libelling whomsoever it may please to suspect.

Justice Dowling admitted the question, and in reply Mr. Lambert said that on perusing the article the name of Mr. Alexander T. Stewart was involuntarily suggested; and in response to further questions, Mr. Lambert said, I did not read the article in the *Police Gazette*; I do not read that journal; think I read the contents and then looked at the heading—"A Libel upon Mr. A. T. Stewart."

District-Attorney Hall—Independent of this descriptive prefix, would you have assigned the article as referring to Mr. Stewart?

Mr. Lambert—I should; I could think of no other person to whom it would apply with so much directness as to Mr. Stewart; I have known him thirty-five years.

EXAMINATION OF MR. COURTLAND PALMER.

Mr. Courtland Palmer sworn: I have resided in New-York fifty years, and am well acquainted with the wealthy mercantile men of the city; I read the article which was published in the *Police Gazette*, but did not see it in that paper, but in a morning journal, which was by mistake left at my house on Sunday morning instead of the NEW-YORK TIMES, the newspaper which I usually read; while I was reading the article the name of Mr. A. T. Stewart suggested itself; I first read the article, and then the heading; I cannot swear that the phrase "A veteran roue" first attracted my attention, nor do I think I noticed the sub-head, "Affidavit of Mr. Stewart," until after I had read the context; I paid very little attention to the subject; I seldom read such articles.

Mr. Gerry—I now move, there being no further witnesses in attendance, that the complaint be dismissed.

Ex-Judge Hilton—I think that no argument is required. Mr. STEWART, conceiving that a wrong has been done, has merely called the attention of the proper authorities to the circumstance. We hold that the publication is an atrocious libel; but we withdraw from the case here, and if his Honor concludes to commit the accused, we will appear and testify whenever the authorities of the law may summon us.

Mr. Gerry—As there has manifestly been a grave mistake in supposing that we meant Mr. STEWART in the publication, I therefore move that my clients be released from restraint.

Justice DOWLING said that he would reserve his decision, and if, on Friday morning, it should seem to him that Messrs. MATTSELL and MACKELLAR ought to be held to answer, he would notify counsel, and then hear their arguments.

Ex-Judge HILTON added that his client had no feelings of revenge to gratify, but had merely acted under a sense of duty in calling the attention to an offence that had been committed.

The further hearing was adjourned to 10 o'clock on Friday morning next, at which time, it is understood, District-Attorney HALL will speak for the people.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

BREAKING CARGO.

On Friday night last, as Roundsman RUSHER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was on duty in Prince-street, making investigations into a cotton robbery, and watching some suspected persons, he saw two men, dressed as sailors, come out of a porter-house carrying bags on their shoulders. Supposing that they might have the cotton he was looking for, the officer hailed the men and inquired what they had in their bags. They answered "luggage." On making an examination the Roundsman found four pieces of cloth, a pillow, a blanket, and other articles in the bags, evidently stolen goods. He arrested the men and conveyed them to the Station-house, where they gave the names of WM. SMITH and CHARLES NELSON. They also stated that they were sailors and belonged to the steamship *Champion*, of the Star line. Inquiry was then made by the officer on board the steamer, lying at Pier No. 46 North River, at the foot of King-street. The steward and the Captain of the steamer came to the Station-house and identified the pillows and blankets as belonging to the cabin of the ship. NELSON then confessed to the fact that a robbery had been committed, offering to give information regarding the whereabouts of the remainder of the stolen goods. Acting on his information, Roundsman RUSHER visited, on Saturday, the residence of CHARLES PARKER, the ship's butcher, at Hudson City, and found there several overcoats, some flannel shirts, four worsted counterpanes, and four pieces of doeskin cloth. He arrested PARKER subsequently. A domiciliary visit was also made at NELSON's dwelling in Jersey City, and another lot of goods discovered. It was stated by NELSON, who was second quartermaster on board the *Champion*, that SMITH, PARKER and himself had broken into the cargo on the trip to New-Orleans, and had taken a large amount of property. After due inquiry owners were found for the greater portion of the recovered property, and affidavits were filed against the three prisoners by the roundsman. Capt. FORBES, of the steamer; LEWIS LEHMAN, of No. 98 Chambers-street, and ISAAC PEADY, of No. 83 Warren-street, identified certain portions of the recovered property. The total value of the goods now in the possession of the police will amount to about $800. Several valuable pieces of cloth still remain unclaimed, and they now await identification at the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police-station, No. 550 Greenwich-street. All three of the prisoners were committed for trial without bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

DANIEL McGUIRE, who keeps a liquor store at No. 182 Eighth-avenue, made a charge against JOHN TOWNSEND for having attempted to pass a counterfeit $10 bill of the Fall River Bank of Massachusetts, on the night of the 20th inst. The complainant having been notified that such counterfeits were afloat, was wide awake, and caused TOWNSEND's arrest by Officer TRAIN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on the charge. The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

HENRY BERNSTEIN, of No. 185 Eighth-avenue, made a similar charge against CHARLES BRIGE, who came into the complainant's store and purchased a pair of woolen cuffs, offering in payment a bill similar to that presented by TOWNSEND. On making inquiry regarding the bill, he found that it was a counterfeit. He therefore caused the arrest of his customer by Officer DURKE, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and the prisoner was committed for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.

ISAIAH KINZER, residing at No. 405 Hudson-street, charged HENRY KEEFER with having, on the 20th inst., stolen from complainant's room, during his temporary absence, a quantity of bed furniture and personal apparel, valued at $108. Seeing the accused in the Eighth-avenue he caused his arrest by Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, when he voluntarily admitted the fact of the felony, stating in addition that he had pawned a portion of the missing property in the Bowery. The prisoner was committed for trial without bail. He is 22 years of age, and a native of this city.

STEALING A POCKET-BOOK.

CHARLES NEWBURG, doing business at No. 9 Pine-street, made a charge against LIZZIE DAVIS for stealing his pocket-book, on the evening of the 20th inst., containing $152 in United States Treasury notes and coupons of 7-30 bonds. The complainant accompanied the accused to an improper house, where the robbery was effected. Officer BRIDE, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested LIZZIE, and she was committed to stand her trial, in default of $2,000 bail. The prisoner is 20 years of age, and a native of England.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A CASH OPERATION.

JAMES O. CRAIG, a youngster aged 18 years, was arrested yesterday by Detectives FARLEY and NIVEN, on a charge of having stolen $1,000 in cash from HENRY J. WRIGHT, of No. 31 Peck-slip, and agent for the New-Haven Steamboat Company. It appears that the prisoner was in the employ of Mr. WRIGHT, and was entrusted with a $1,000 check on the Fulton Bank, drawn by Mr. WRIGHT, in favor of H. J. MESSENGER. Young CRAIG cashed the check as ordered, but instead of returning to the office with the money, he appropriated the $1,000, and determined to enjoy himself while it lasted. During his frolic the accused loaned a young friend $200, and the two enjoyed the funds so obtained in a very fast manner; but the spree was brought to a sudden close by CRAIG's arrest. When secured the boy had $400 left, and the officers also recovered $100 from the friend to whom CRAIG had loaned the $200. On being arraigned before the court CRAIG pleaded guilty to the charge, and he was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. CREIG lives at No. 53 Wooster-street.

A BOOT-BLACK BURGLAR.

Officer CORBETT, of the Second Precinct, arrested yesterday, RICHARD WILSON, a boot-black about 17 years of age, on a charge of having made a burglarious entrance into the store of RAYMOND S. LATORRE, No. 187 Pearl-street, by means of false keys, and taking therefrom $60 worth of cigars. On his arrest the boy confessed to having stolen the cigars, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A DOUBLE ROBBERY.

Mrs. [illegible], wife of one of the proprietors of the Stadt Theatre, and residing at No. 184 Allen-street, stated that on the 31st of October a quantity of theatrical dresses, some articles of jewelry and money, in all valued at $332, were stolen from her apartments by LOUIS ACKERMAN. The accused was arrested by Officer SMITH, of the Tenth Precinct, when he confessed the fact. PHILIP MILLER, of No. 136 East Houston-street, made an additional complaint against the prisoner, for stealing from him a silver watch and chain, valued at $12. This charge was also admitted by the accused. ACKERMAN was committed to stand his trial on both charges without bail.

City Mortality.

From the City Inspector's Report for the past week it appears that 434 deaths occurred during that period—117 men, 91 women, 113 boys and 113 girls—being a decrease of 6 as compared with the previous week, and of 34 as compared with the corresponding period of 1865. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	1	Fever, puerperal	3
Bleeding	4	Fever, scarlet	20
Bleeding from womb	1	Fever, typhoid	12
Bronchitis	15	Fever, typhus	8
Cholera infantum	1	Hooping cough	1
Convulsions, adult	1	Inflammation, bowels	21
Convulsions, infantile	33	Inflammation, brain	7
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflammation, lungs	50
Croup	16	Inflammation, stomach	2
Diarrhea	3	Inflammation, womb	4
Diphtherite	14	Measles	6
Dysentery	1	Pleurisy	1
Epilepsy	1	Rheumatism	1
Erysipelas	5	Small-pox	1
Fever, billious	4	Teething	1
Total			239

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	4	Dropsy in the head	12
Asthma	1	Dropsy of heart	1
Brain, disease of	6	Fatty heart	1
Cancer	3	Heart, disease of	11
Cancer of the bowels	1	Insanity, puerperal	1
Cancer, stomach	1	Kidneys, disease of	1
Consumption	64	Liver, disease of	3
Debility, adult	5	Marasmus, infantile	18
Debility, infantile	11	Palsy	4
Dropsy	9	Scrofula	1
Dropsy in the chest	1	Softening of the brain	1
Total			160

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Fracture of skull	1
Burned or scalded	4	Killed or murdered	1
Casualties	5	Old Age	6
Casualty, by fall	1	Premature Birth	5
Casualty, by railroad	1	Suffocation, accidental	1
Casualties, by explosion	2	Suicide	1
Cyanosis	2	Suicide, cutting throat	1
Drowned	1	Suicide by morphine	1
Exposure	1		
Total			35

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Jan. 20, 1866:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	59
Notices for abatement served	198
Nuisances abated, under notice	258
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	85
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	620
Dead horses removed from the city limits	68
Dead cows removed from the city limits	1
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	2
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	5
Number of barrels of offal	1,000
Unsound veal seized, pounds	110
Unsound mutton seized, pounds	640

A SAFE CASE FROM TROY.—The office safe belonging to Messrs. ROY & Co., in West Troy, was blown open by burglars during the night of the 8th inst., and $13,000 in Treasury notes taken therefrom. After securing their plunder the thieves made good their escape, and nothing more was heard of them until Sunday night, when Detectives KELSO, EUSTACE and DUSENBURY arrested a man who gave the name of PETER CURLEY, on suspicion of having had a hand in the robbery. The accused was yesterday conveyed to Troy to await further examination in that city.

[Advertisement.]

WHETHER BLUE EYES OR BLACK,
Put most hearts on the rack,
Has for ages by bards been disputed;
But all men write
To praise teeth pure and white,
By the "SOZODONT," kept unpolluted.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Reduction in terms of nearly one-half, for a few days only, at GOLDSMITH's Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Specialties—Penmanship and Book-keeping. The regular prices will be resumed Feb. 1st, commencement of next term. Particulars in circulars.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Erin	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Moravian	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Jan. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Jan. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Jan. 31	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Dublin	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 2	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	Jan. 10	Hamburg	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Boston	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Washington	Jan. 12	Havre	New-York.
Java	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Jan. 13	Southampton	New-York.
Fulton	Jan. 16	Havre	New-York.
The Queen	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Jan. 20	Hamburg	New-York.
Britannia	Jan. 20	Glasgow	New-York.
Africa	Jan. 20	Liverpool	Boston.

New-Orleans, Havana and S. America.

Manhattan	Jan. 23	N. Y.	Vera Cruz and Havana.
Eagle	Jan. 24	N. Y.	Havana.
Winchester	Jan. 24	N. Y.	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Jan. 27	N. Y.	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 29	N. Y.	Havana and Nassau.
North America	Jan. 29	N. Y.	Rio.
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 1	N. Y.	Aspinwall.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, per steamer *Scotia*, close to-morrow at 9:30 A. M.; via Portland, per steamer *North American*, at 1:30 P. M., on Friday.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, per steamer *Manhattan*, close to-day at 2 P. M.; for Havana per steamer *Eagle*, close to-morrow at the same hour.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Neshannock, from New-Orleans—A. M. Warkenham and wife, Deputy Collector of Philadelphia; C. H. McCullough, S. W. Piego, Jas. Consen, E. J. Pinklan, G. H. White, W. Owen, Miss Owen, S. Wilson, E. F. Dening, H. F. Sloan, H. C. Brigham, J. Grass, J. S. Robinson, Charles Pool, W. Hickman, S. Cozzan, M. W. Phinny, A. R. Busbee, Fred Wilson, A. H. Miller, E. J. Norcross, J. H. Bennett, E. O. Morse, J. A. Riley, J. Gleason, W. A. Cook, R. Edwards, John Mathews, Sidney Brown.

In steamship Costa Rica, from New-Orleans—J. Lowenstein, A. Obermayer, A. Sorre, H. R. Hubert, F. W. Muse, C. E. Dugal, E. C. Palmer, J. B. Schmidt, R. F. Barrett, G. Miller, Chas. F. Richardson, and 25 in the steerage.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana—C. L. Lawrence, W. H. Campbell, J. W. P. Burnham, A. C. Lewis, E. Lancueman, V. Daumy, Frank Burton, Frank Campos, Jno. Albren, Joseph Barron, C. J. Munn, J. L. Drake.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 17	Sun sets	5 07	Moon sets	12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 13	Gov. Island	1 02	Hell Gate	2 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Rover, Davis, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Alliance, Thompson, Philadelphia, Kirkpatrick & Co.; Virginia, Daniels, Galveston, Williams & Guion.

Ship Ivanhoe, Harriman, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.

Barks A. Harker, Kirby, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Princeton, Warnock, Liverpool, C. L. Wright; Mary Stetson, Pendleton, Marseilles, J. C. Conner; International, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, T. Foulke's Son; August, (Pruss.,) Waack, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey.

Brigs Maine Law, Amesbury, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; C. Matthews, (Br.,) Law, Savannah, Holyoke & Murray; Lisbon, (Br.,) Burgess, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Flora, (Br.,) Mayo, St. Jago, Cuba, J. A. Woodhouse; Coronella, (Br.,) Masters, Jacmel, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners L. B. Cowperthwaite, Newbury, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alert, (Br.,) Clark, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Costa Rica, Harris, New-Orleans 16th inst., crossed the Bar 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. Left on the Bar, steamships R. R. Cuyler and Evening Star, the latter aground. 18th, 8 A. M., passed a propeller bound N.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana Jan. 17, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Nelson, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Neshannock, Winchester, New-Orleans Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Experienced strong northerly winds S. of Hatteras. Passed steamships United States and Vicksburgh, off Charleston Bar, bound N.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Galveston 13th, via Key West 17th, with cotton, &c., to Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Sherwood, Boston, with mdse. to Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamer Washington, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Valley City, Price, Norfolk.

Ship Hase, Forsyth, San Francisco Sept. 28, with mdse. to Willetts & Co.—vessel to J. D. Fish & Co. Crossed the equator in Pacific when 20 ds. out, thence to Cape Horn 30 ds., with light variable winds most of the time; from Cape Horn to the equator in the Atlantic 29 ds. Nov. 22, Cape Horn W. S. W. 20 miles, saw a very large iceberg and several smaller ones. Jan. 3, lat. 22, lon. 73 05, saw a full-rigged brig side-wheel war steamer stg. S. E. Since 3d inst., have had a continuation of northerly and westerly gales and very cold weather.

Ship Granite State, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Jacobs, Callao Oct. 23, with guano to Barrill Bros. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 17; crossed the equator Dec. 23; has been 15 ds. off Bermuda with light winds and calms. Dec. 6, saw a Br. ship bound S., showing 3d pendt. No. 8,324.

Ship Eugenia, (Hamb.,) Cahubiey, Hamburg 68 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 3 births and 13 deaths, of the latter 8 were children.

Ship Leocadia, (Brem.,) Wencke, London 48 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Larissa, (of Blyth,) Yeaman, Cronstadt 84 ds., with mdse. to McCully & Marsh. Has had heavy weather on the coast. Anchored on the bar 20th.

Bark Albers, (Brem.,) Deike, Rotterdam 70 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles Luling. Jan. 13, lat. 35 54, lon. 69 56, spoke bark Linda, or Lady White, from Baltimore for ——.

Bark Hyack, (of St. John, N. B.,) Robinson, Marseilles 57 ds., with mdse. to Baetjer & De Vertu.

Bark Linda, (of Philadelphia,) Hewett, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Adelaide, Plummer, New-Orleans, with mdse. to E. H. Fosdick.

Bark Scotland, Hayward, Apalachicola, with cotton, &c., to Caldwell & Morris.

Bark Norge, (Norw.,) Holst, Palermo 59 ds., with fruit, &c., to order. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 10.

Brig Thor, (Swed.,) Luingdahl, Santos 64 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Has had heavy weather. Jan. 20, 6 miles S. S. E. from the lightship, saw a vessel at anchor, with nothing standing but 3 stumps of masts.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Cates, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Jan. 18, lat. 38 10, lon. 74 30, saw a quantity of wrecked stuff; pieces of a vessel's cabin, rail, &c.; not long in the water.

Brig Alice Lea, Herring, Apalachicola 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to McKee & Jonge.

Brig Giovanni, (Ital.,) Nicoli, Palermo 76 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, ——, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Elizabeth Edwards, Smith, Jacksonville 8 ds., with cotton to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. J. A. Hallock, Crowell, Apalachicola, with cotton, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Eagle, Newell, Washington, N. C., with cotton, &c., to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Oliver Cromwell, Eldridge, Jacksonville, with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. H. S. Boynton, Stubb, Baltimore 6 ds., with corn to Baxter, Van Pelt & Co.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Braisted, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. J. L. Leach, Grace, Norfolk.

Schr. E. Williams, Stedman, Norfolk.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

A dismasted bark, supposed to have been in collision with ship Glad Tidings.

The ships Constellation and Glad Tidings are still anchored below.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 22—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

Also arr. steamer Wyandotte, from New-York.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 22—Arr. bark Amy, 109 ds. from Smyrna for Boston, with loss of sails, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Beucephalus—Br. ship, from Callao for Cork, 40 ds. out, Dec. 31, lat. 31 S., lon. 26 10.

C. C. Colson—brig, standing S. W., (with loss of sails,) Jan. 16, lat. 30, lon. 72 40.

G. F. Ward—brig, from Palermo for Philadelphia, Dec. 9, off Malaga.

Traveler—Br. bark, hence for Pernambuco, 35 ds. out, Dec. 21, lat. 1 30 S., lon. 33 10.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 19, P. M.—Arr. brig Monticello, Moore, Savannah, of and for Boston; schrs. Jonas Smith, (of New-York,) Nichols, from Mobile 27th ult. for Boston; Willow, Fanning, from New-York for Portland; Convoy, Merrill, from Boston for Richmond; Ariosto, Cross, from Provincetown for New-York.

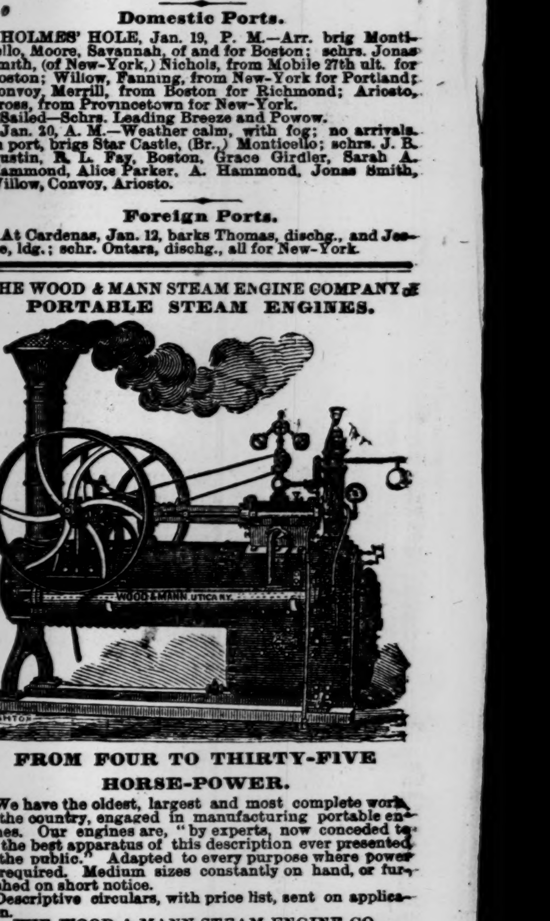
Sailed—Schrs. Leading Breeze and Powow.

Jan. 20, A. M.—Weather calm, with fog; no arrivals. In port, brigs Star Castle, (Br.,) Monticello; schrs. J. B. Austin, R. L. Fay, Boston, Grace Girdler, Sarah A. Hammond, Alice Parker, A. Hammond, Jonas Smith, Willow, Convoy, Ariosto.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Jan. 12, barks Thomas, dischg., and Jessie, ldg.; schr. Ontara, dischg., all for New-York.

THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE COMPANY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.



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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 136, Jan. 22, 1866.
70, 1, 21, 55, 28, 44, 8, 50, 54, 26, 19, 69, 25.
KENTUCKY—CLASS I, Jan. 22, 1866.
48, 54, 37, 43, 77, 60, 21, 50, 75, 45, 36, 53, 25, 46.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 35, Jan. 22, 1866.
26, 70, 58, 43, 35, 20, 64, 60, 61, 4, 41, 15, 7.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 36. Jan. 22, 1866.
34, 58, 54, 31, 4, 19, 45, 77, 60, 74, 38, 17, 28, 15.
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DR. HENRY REISSBERG, (LATE SURgeon of the Sixty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.,) informs his friends that he has resumed his practice in the City of New-York. Office, No. 155 Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts. Office hours: from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

LADIES DESIROUS OF LEARNING THE art of making wax flowers at their own residence, can find a competent teacher by inquiring at E. DESCHAUX, No. 653 Broadway.

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TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting, JUDSON & SNOWS' governors, lathes, planers, drills.

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$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A LADY'S FUR COLLAR, lost on Saturday evening last, in going from 22d-st., near 5th-av., down Broadway to and through 21st-st. to Gramercy-square. Apply at No. 13 West 22d-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 22, IN A Broadway car or in the street near 22d-st., a leather POCKET-BOOK with elastic strap. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at [illegible], 31 Gold-st.